CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,775—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

## SHIPPING.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. |
| SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 28th Aug. |
| M. SUTLEJ | 4205 | A. Symons | 4th Sept. |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 11th „ |
| | | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5207 | F. H. Seymour | 19th Sept. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 26th „ |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 3rd October |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 10th „ |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. De Horne | 17th „ |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 24th „ |
| B.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 31st „ |

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | B. Vidos | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Sept. 1896. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich. | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Oct. 1896. |
| IMPERATOR | B. Vidos | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Nov. 1896. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich. | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Dec. 1896. |
| IMPERATOR | B. Vidos | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 | 350 | 7th Sept. |
| MEDUSA | G. Wallusching | 2,708 | 350 | 7th Oct. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th Nov. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 21st Sept., 1896. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4255 | Paul | 5th Sept. 1896. |
| SAGHALIEN | 4049 | Le Gall | 3rd October „ |
| NATAL | 4074 | Bourdon | 31st „ „ |
| OCEANIEN | 4259 | Schmitz | 28th Nov. „ |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5707 | Le Troadec | 26th Dec. „ |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | L. Blanc | 4,232 | 26th Aug. |

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

## SHIPPING.

## THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavi, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,650 tons, on or about the 27th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 26th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1896.

## KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,746 | 7th September. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

## GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

## WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

## FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties may be made to Mr. L. N. BANAJI in writing till the 1st day of September, next:—

1. Piece of land admeasuring 4330 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 3 and 5-3236, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. C. Barboro.
2. Piece of land admeasuring 4948 square yards or thereabouts with Bungalow thereon bearing Municipal number 7-37, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. W. C. Hughes, or his sub-tenants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. NARONDAS CULLIANDAS, near the Portuguese Church, Bhuleshwar, Mr. DEVIDAS HARIVALABHDAS, Ridge, Malabar Hill, or to Mr. L. N. BANAJI, at his office, High Court.

Bombay, 1st August, 1896.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

## ABERDEEN WHISKY

SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

## RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

TRADE MARK.

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

### HOCKS.

| | | Cash. Qts. Rs. | a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. | a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. | a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body | per doz. | 27 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 16 | 4 |
| HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine | „ | 33 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 19 | 4 |
| JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks | „ | 58 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 33 | 8 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour | „ | 52 | 0 | 27 | 8 | 58 | 8 | 30 | 8 |
| STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural | „ | 37 | 0 | ...... | | 41 | 4 | ...... | |
| LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine | „ | 28 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 16 | 12 |
| OPPENHEIM | „ | 22 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet | „ | 38 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 42 | 8 | 23 | 0 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK | „ | 53 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 59 | 8 | 32 | 4 |
| FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour | „ | 46 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 51 | 8 | 27 | 12 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant | „ | 54 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 60 | 4 | 34 | 8 |
| FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet | „ | 68 | 8 | 37 | 8 | 76 | 8 | 42 | 0 |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour | „ | 25 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 16 | 0 |
| BARSAC, Light Table Wine | „ | 27 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 8 | 16 | 12 |

### HUNGARIAN WINES.

| | | Cash. Qts. Rs. | a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. | a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. | a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARLOWITZ, Fine Old | „ | 21 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| CARLOWITZ | „ | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| FUNF KIRCHNER | „ | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| SOMLAUER | „ | 17 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 4 |

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunkmounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

FORES' HIGH-CLASS SPORTING PICTURES.
HUNTING, RACING, SHOOTING, &c.

The subjects represented are full of life and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.

ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in Oak and Gold.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tel-el Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville | | 50 | 0 |
| Retour de Reconnisance | do. | 40 | 0 |
| Defence de la Port de Longboyan | do. | 45 | 0 |
| A la Recherche d'un Gue | do. | 40 | 0 |
| Un Porteur de Depeches | do. | 45 | 0 |
| Defence of Rorke's Drift | do. | 55 | 0 |
| Une Piece en Danger | do. | 40 | 0 |
| Charge de Dragons a Gravelotte | do. | 45 | 0 |
| Concert aux Avant Postes | do. | 45 | 0 |
| Le Cimetiere de Saint Privat | do. | 45 | 0 |
| The Thin Red Line. By R Gibb | | 50 | 0 |
| L'Alerte. By E. Detaille | | 40 | 0 |
| Roll Call. By Miss Thompson | | 30 | 0 |
| Quatre Bras | do. | 30 | 0 |

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW

## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

## FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case | Rs. | 550 |
| 18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case | „ | 600 |
| 18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case | „ | 625 |
| Sterling Silver Crystal face Case | „ | 235 |
| Sterling Silver Hunting Case | „ | 240 |
| Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case | „ | 250 |

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

## MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(FOUNDED 1847.)

HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.,

COMBINED FIGURES:

ASSETS......£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME......£250,000 INTEREST......£100,000

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Head Office in India:—1A, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

## "THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

## MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

## SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

## CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815 AND IN INDIA 1842.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TIVOLI THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUG. 27TH AND 28TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

Sydney Grundy's Famous Farcical Comedy in III Acts, Entitled:

"M A M M A,"

MADAME BARTON-BOOTH,

Kindly Assisted by well-known Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Plans at Messrs. S. ROSE AND CO.

---

### KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 31st instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 17, 1896.

---

THE S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO via KARACHI and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th August 1896.

---

### PRIVATE TUTOR.

REQUIRED in a Healthy Up-country Station; age 35-50; M. A. of English or Indian University, thoroughly proficient in Sanskrit.

Salary Rs 500 per mensem, or more for an experienced man. Apply with copies of testimonials to

DR. THOMSON,
Professor of Engineering College of Science, Poona.

---

### GENT'S—
### SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.

BEST LONDON MAKE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FINE TWILL SILK | Rs. | 12 | 8 |
| SUPERFINE TWILL SILK | „ | 15 | 8 |
| BEST TWILL SILK | „ | 18 | 8 |
| EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK | „ | 21 | 0 |

**ASQUITH AND LORD,**
**APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.**

---

### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1896, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

1—That the Board be authorized to extend the Mill by the erection of such New Buildings and Tank and-or the alteration of such existing Buildings and Tank and to provide such New Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Gearing as the Board may think advisable.

2—That the Board be authorized to increase the Capital of the Company to Twenty-two and a-half lacs of Rupees (22,50,000) by the creation of 1500 New Shares of Rupees Five hundred each to be called "B shares," which B shares shall in the first instance be offered by the Board to the shareholders of the Company on the Register on the 14th September, 1896, in the proportion of one of such "B Shares" for every old share held on that date with the option to accept by 30th September, 1896, the B shares so offered or any less number thereof the residue of the "B shares" not so applied for and taken up to be disposed of as the Board may think fit.

3—That on such increase of Capital being made by the Board the Vth para of the memorandum and the 4th Article of Association of the Company be modified as follows: viz., for the figure "15" substitute "22½" and after the word "each" insert "and 1,500 Shares of Rupees 500 each to be called "B Shares" in such Vth para and 4th article respectively.

4—That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, viz:—

In article 71 omit the words "and vote" and substitute for the last 13 words

"But no Shareholder who has not been so registered and continued up to the date of such meeting to be still registered as the holder of shares of the nominal value of at least Rupees 1,000 shall be entitled to vote at such meetings and if so entitled he shall have one vote in respect of every share or shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 of which he has been and has continued to be the registered holder as aforesaid."

In article 81 for the words "five shares" substitute "shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000"

In article 126 between the words "in proportion to" and "their shares" in both places in which they occur insert" the nominal amount of "and add at end "Provided that the B shares shall not be entitled to share in any Dividends to be declared out of Profits earned for a period anterior to 1st January, 1897.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th, August, 1896.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

- 2 bales grey dhooties.
- 1 case orange and yellow shirtings.
- 1 case white shirtings.
- 2 bales grey shirtings.
- 1 case white jaconets.
- 1 case coloured sarries.
- 1 case cotton check.
- 1 case coloured shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

- 2 cases macassar oil.

On account of the underwriters—

- 1 case damaged Grey Loongees.
- 1 case damaged white Loongees.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc. Also on account of whomsoever it may concern:—One wagon steam coals Dhuboi to Wari Bunder, invoice No. 1-5-96, consigned to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

---

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING STREET No. 56, COPPER SMITH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1896, at 4 p.m on the premises the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF NIGHT CAPS, G. SHIRTS, HOSES, NECK-TIES, WATCHES, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Musa Noormahomed Sewani, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1896, at 1-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting bundles of night caps, guernsey shirts, pants, gloves Romal, hosiery socks, stockings, neckties, cuffs and collars, belts, children's shoes, hoods, chairs, show boxes, bed and pillows, empty paper and wooden boxes, matting, &c.

Also, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting small gold ear-rings, silver buttons, Jones silver watch, metal watches, time-piece, old clothes, &c.

Also, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting a junglewood box with brass spoons and forks, shirt, chudder, and small wooden benches.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

---

### KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

### THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 29th August, 1896.

By Order of the Board,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th August, 1896.

---

### NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of Calcutta desire to receive Tenders for the construction of a portion of their DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS to be submitted not later than the 15th September next. The work is chiefly earth-work, brick-work in the construction of sundry buildings in circular brick sewer, the construction of branch pipe-sewers, the supply of pipes for the unfiltered water-supply and enlargement of accommodation bridge, together with about 6 miles of 2 feet guaged railway and rolling stock.

The work is divided into six contracts, of which tenders are required for three at present.

| | Approximate cost. Rs. |
|---|---|
| CONTRACT No. I. | |
| Unfiltered water-supply to the suburbs chiefly for the supply of fitting and cast-iron pipes laid in place | 7,00,000 |
| CONTRACT No. II. | |
| Sewage outfall for city and suburbs chiefly bridges, earth-work, buildings for engine-houses and establishment and three sluices | 15,00,000 |
| CONTRACT No. IV. | |
| Sewer and branch sewers south of Tolly's Nullah | 4,50,000 |
| Total Rs. | 26,50,000 |

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Corporation on payment of Rs. 25 for each set of tenders.

A security deposit with the tenders will be required of Rs. 10,000 in the case of contract Nos. I and IV., and Rs. 25,000 in the case of contract No. II.

For further information apply to the Chief Engineer to the Corporation, Calcutta.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

11th August, 1896

---

NOTICE.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 25-0-0 | per share | of Rs | 500 | paid | up |
| „ 12-8-0 | „ | „ | 250 | „ | „ |
| „ 6-4-0 | „ | „ | 125 | „ | „ |
| „ 3-2-0 | „ | „ | 62-8-0 | „ | „ |
| „ 1-9-0 | „ | „ | 31-4-0 | „ | „ |

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

### THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 25th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 28th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 29th, 1896.

---

### SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Mr. George Allen.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.
Sir Steuart Bayley.
Mr. William Blackwood.
Sir Edward Braddon.
Rev. A. G. Butler
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke
General Sir E. Collen.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
Sir Juland Danvers.
General C. H. Dickens.
Sir Mortimer Durand.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.
Captain Hext, R.N.
Mr. A. P. Howell.
Sir W. W. Hunter.
Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
General Sir Allen Johnson.
Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Mr. A. Lawrence.
General Sir R. Low.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
General Sir O. Newmarch.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

### MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
Major-General J. Duncan.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. deC. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
H. H. the Maharajah of Benares.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

* * * * *

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS. | London. |
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| JAMES HAWKER AND Co. | Plymouth. |
| POL ROGER AND Co. | Rheims. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Château d'Ay. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Château d'Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| CURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART, GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Leith, N. B. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. B. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| FELICE SCHEIBLER. | Milan. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE. | London. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vienna. |
| Jos. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Cote d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN & Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

---

### THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S
### BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per Doz. Rs. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 60 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 42 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 38 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 34 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE | 30 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

### TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

---

### THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

### EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

---

### R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

---

### ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

---

### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

### WATERPROOFS
BLACK PARAMATTA
REGULATION
CLOAKS
Rs. 30-8 AND Rs. 36

## INSURANCES.

### SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

---

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS
OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

---

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | „ | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | „ | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 2,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

## INSURANCES.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

---

### THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

---

### CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

## BANKS.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | Rs. | 24,57,360 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserves and Rest | „ | 11,06,292 | 9 | 8 |
| Deposits | „ | 1,04,06,910 | 7 | 10 |
| Bills and Acceptances | „ | 5,86,358 | 11 | 2 |
| Sundries | „ | 1,09,026 | 13 | 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 | 12 | 11 |

ASSETS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 21,84,516 | 2 | 4 |
| Loans, Bills and Advances | „ | 1,14,95,568 | 11 | 5 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities | „ | 4,30,622 | 14 | 4 |
| Properties and Dead Stock | „ | 2,32,936 | 3 | 7 |
| Bills Contra, and Sundries | „ | 322,304 | 13 | 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 | 12 | 11 |

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

---

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ | 57,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 | = | Rs. | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ 4,500,000 | = | „ | 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ 4,130,000 | = | „ | 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

---

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £160,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | Fcs. | 200,000,000=£8,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Fcs. | 40,000,000=£1,600,000 |

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

---

### MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No. 29, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

---

### J. J. BORDES'
### ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

---

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

---

### INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

---

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelcior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c.<br>1 bon. | 1,427½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 60,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct | 1,345xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,300xd |
| Commercial & Ld. Mge | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | 10. r. c. | 167 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 60,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1-5s. | £44 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 300 |
| **SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.** | | | | Half yearly | |
| Alliance | 1,600 | 1,100 | all | | 740 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | Nil | 69 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 690 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 1,000 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 290 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 870 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 650 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 710 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 790 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,720 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 970 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 1,135 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 800 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvd Rs12 | 650 |
| Cooria Mills A | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 675 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,040xd |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 605 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 610 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 680 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 825 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 730 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullonghs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 770 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 650 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,600 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 660 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,285 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 875 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 765 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 250 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,070 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 670 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 890 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 850 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,030 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 851 |
| Leopold | 8,500 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 282 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 935 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,180 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs.120 | 3,550 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct | 2,900 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,970 |
| Mazagon | 5,900 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 6 | 160 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs75 | 2,400 |
| Mysore S & M Co Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd 15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 620 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 625 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs20 | 430 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld). | 748 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,370 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 980 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,315 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,260 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,720 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 980 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 170 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 12½ | 400 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 12½ | 380 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 850 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 745 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | ,000 | 00 | 600 | dvd Rs30 | 700 |
| Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 600 |
| Union Mills Ld | 09 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 650 |
| Uenishunker Lukhmishunkee Mill Co Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 55 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 450 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 920 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |
| **PRESS COMPANIES.** | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,190 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 225 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 175 |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | 15 | 187½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 230 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 325 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,370 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 110 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,180 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 615 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 380 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 161 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs10 | 530 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 255 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 58 | 95 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 85 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 380 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 215 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 600 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 165 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 495 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 380 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 540 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 87 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 370 | 200 | all | 12 | 230 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,285 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | Yearly | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | 15<br>7½ | 400 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 1½ | 5 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 171 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 6,700 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,675 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 65 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 480 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 5 | 1,480 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | 1 | 280 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 350 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17½ |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 175 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 390 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 180xd |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,900 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 pr. ct. | 169 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs6 | 100xd |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs22 | 520 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,090xd |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | 132 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 100 | dvd Rs1 | 32½ |
| **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | | | | guar. | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | all | 5 p. c. | |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | ... | £ 18 | — | o. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 4,000 | 500 | 300 | ... | 425 |
| The Tapti Valley | 26,000 | 500 | 50 | ... | 107½ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 27-3 | Nom. |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 27-5 | |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | ,, | 26-14 | |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 26-12 | |
| Australia bar Gold | ,, | 26-14 | |
| Bombay bar Gold | ,, | 26-6 | |
| Sovereigns | ,, | 17-2 | |
| Do. Drazons | ,, | 17 | |
| Silver 7 | ,, | 93-8 | |
| [illegible] Do. | ,, | 93-4 | |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-18m. 0-33a. Low water, 6-1m. 6-28a. Messrs. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Horndale and Stoczenfels entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Horatio on Sunday, and the steamer Sutlej yesterday; the steamer Nevassa left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mazagon entered, and the steamer Scindia left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m., punctually.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—A social meeting will be held at the Rooms, to-night, at 8-30 o'clock, to welcome C. Douglas Green, the newly appointed chairman.

ROBBED AT THE COCOANUT FAIR.—Haji Mahomed Hoosein, residing at Oomercarry, has reported to the police that, while he was at the cocoanut fair on the Esplanade, on Saturday last, some one picked his pocket of a purse, containing currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 64.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER AT PORT SAID.—Mr. W. Graham, Chief Engineer of the steam-ship Okhla, has reported to the police that, on or about the 1st instant, while his vessel was at Port Said, his cabin was entered and £31 were stolen from a drawer. The theft was reported to the police eight days after the vessel had arrived in the Bombay harbour.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Temperance Association's gathering took place on Saturday, at the association's room, in Kandewady. Mr. M. M. Kanoba, the secretary of the association, with the assistance of two of the members of the association, managed the affairs very nicely.

A PROTRACTED FAST.—In honour of the Maharaj Hirarukhji having observed thirty-one fasts, thousands of Jains attended the Chinchpokli Jaindharam Sthank, on Sunday, being the last day of the fast, to perform religious ceremonies. Free railway tickets from Victoria Terminus and Musjid to Chinchpokli and back were provided to all the Jains attending the ceremony by Messrs. Lalji Chapsi Bhara and Muddonji Jootha. Many cows and other animals and birds were relieved from being slaughtered out of the funds collected at the Chinchpokli Jaindharam Sthank and sent to the Pinjrapole.

A SERIES OF CRIMES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhimji Gocul, who pretended to be a dealer in gold and silver ornaments, was brought up on a charge of theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 408, belonging to Ladkabai, a Hindu woman, and also on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 300, and belonging to Jadowji Goculdas. The accused had made it his profession to cheat people by taking their ornaments for sale and never returning money for the same, but pawning the articles and appropriating the proceeds. He was found guilty, and sentenced to an accumulated term of ten months.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—A match was played between Ghadechi and Wadhwan Garacias, resulting in a win for the former by ten wickets. In the first innings Ghadechi scored 173, to which S. D. Grant contributed 59. Mr. Grant is a first class bat, with a splendid style, while Mr. N. Bharucha is a good medium pace bowler.—Cholera has died out here, but remittent fever has taken its place in an epidemic form.—There has been a break in the weather for the past four days here. There is no rain. Sunshine is much needed, and another week or even more without rain will be quite welcome, for the crops which were almost damaged by the incessant rain will be improved.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday evening, from Aden, experienced light monsoon long swell, no sea, cloudy at times, but no rain and very heavy dew at night.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, came here, on Sunday evening, from Karachi, and met with moderate monsoon to Dwarka, thence fresh monsoon to Diu, and then moderate to Bombay with strong south-west swell.—The Wilson Line s. s. Horatio, Captain H. J. Wise, which reached here, on Sunday, from Karachi, met with fine weather, horizon hazy, and wind westerly with heavy south-west swell.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—About half-past 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan mendicant woman, named Sullima, aged fifty-one years, having no fixed place of residence, was crossing the Grant Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a tram car, No. 118, and before the driver could put up the brake, one of the wheels passed over her, causing a fracture of the collar bone and severe internal shock. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died a couple of hours afterwards. No blame could be attached to the driver of the car, who did his best to avoid the accident. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

MADAME BOOTH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Sydney Grundy's farcical comedy, "Mamma," is to be produced at the Tivoli Theatre, on Thursday and Friday next. Most of the characters will be undertaken by members of a well-known club. "Jack Pontifex" will be represented by a gentleman who is at present a stranger to us, and to those who have only known Madame Barton-Booth as a Shakespearian reciter, it may come as a surprise that she will not only stage-manage the piece, but play the principal female character. From "Lady Macbeth," "Rosalind," and "Portia" to "Mrs. Januaway" is a far cry, but the lady's versatility is well known, and as the ex-ballet dancer she has been received from Jamaica to Calcutta and Yokohama with the greatest enthusiasm, and we are certain that it will be well worth paying a visit on the nights on which "Mamma" will be represented.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Karrimbux Ramjan, a Mahomedan, against whom stood a previous conviction, was charged at the instance of Constable Mitchel with theft of twenty-five cotton sarees, of the collective value of Rs. 53, belonging to Karrim Haji Yarmahomed, a dealer in sarees, residing at the 6th Cross Lane, Falkland Road. During the night of the 19th instant, while the complainant was lying asleep in his room, accused entered the place through the door, which had been left open, and carried away a bundle, containing fifty-three sarees. On the following morning accused was going along the Parel Road, Byculla, with the bundle on his head, when a townsman arrested him on suspicion, and handed him over to the police. Upon an inquiry the police ascertained that accused stole the sarees from the complainant's house during the night. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE ISLAM PROPHET.—Last Sunday being the festival of the Mahomedans in connection with the birth of their Prophet, writes a Mahomedan correspondent, a large number of Sunni Mahomedans closed their business, and proceeded to Mahim to pay their respects to the Holy Hair, i.e., Mooi-Mubarak Sharief, of Prophet Mahomed. (M. O. P. H.) At 1 p.m., the sacred hair of the Prophet was placed in palki and started in procession with a Nishane Rifaiya, and Maulud was read by Arabs throughout the route, and a large number of Mahomedans followed with it. The procession left from Waize Wada, via Lady Jamsetji Road, to the tomb of Huzrat Fazehali Macdum Saheb, and returned, via Custom Road, Bazaar Road, to the mosque of Waize Wada. The sacred hair was kept out in the same mosque for worship. All the people paid their divine honour. At 5 p.m., after reciting Fateha prayers, sweetmeat was distributed, and the ceremonies came to an end. Praise is due to Shamsudin Mahomed Ebrahim Penker for the arrangements he had made for conducting the ceremony with befitting solemnity and order. The police took great care to prevent a crush. Among those who took part were Nawab Syed Shamsudin Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the former being the brother, and the latter son of the late Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadoor, C.I.E., and Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai, Kazi Mohare, and many other respectable Mohamedens, Kokni, Dukni, Memons, Africans, Hindustani, and all other people of the jamats of Sunni sects.

THEFTS AT THE MOOS BUILDINGS, GRANT ROAD.—During the last couple of months several thefts have been committed in the Moos Buildings, Grant Road, and no offenders could be traced. The residents set watch on the premises, and eventually their suspicion fell on two persons, whom they noticed sitting under the archway of the buildings every evening. On the 18th instant one of the residents wrote an annonymous letter to Constable Mitchel, informing him of the thefts, and the persons whom they suspected as thieves. In accordance with the information contained in the letter, Mr. Mitchel proceeded to the Moos Buildings the same evening, and saw both the "suspected" sitting under the archway. The Constable arrested one of the men, but the other escaped. The arrested man, whose name is Badoo Sadooba, and who turned out to be an old offender, made a statement and took the police to the shops of the several Marwarees with whom he had pledged the stolen property. The police recovered from these Marwarees copper and brass vessels, articles of wearing apparel, umbrellas, a watch and chain, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 60. The police conveyed these articles to the Moos Buildings, where they were identified by their several owners, amongst whom were Shivram Rama, a compounder in the employ of Dr. Marret, Rajoo, an ayah in the service of Mr. Cummings, Byram Dinshah, and others, all residing in the Moos Buildings. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Mitchel charged the accused, Badoo Sadooba, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with three counts of thefts of the property above stated. After the evidence of witnesses had been recorded, Mr. Mitchel informed his Worship that the accused had once been sent to jail, whence he was discharged only about two months ago, after serving out a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and that ever since his discharge from the jail he had been robbing people residing in the Moos Buildings, Grant Road. The magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

## THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, to consider the subject of the following circular, which had previously been distributed among the shareholders. Mr. S. M. Moses presided:—

With the view of participating to a larger extent than hitherto in the extensive demand that exists for yarn in China and India (and looking to the future, probably also for other markets), your directors consider it advisable for your interests to increase the productive power of your mill by the addition of about 15,000 spindles. At the same time it is proposed that the old engines which are not working economically, and are now strained to their full capacity, shall be replaced by new and more powerful ones, embracing such improvements as shall be economical in working. In order, therefore, to carry out these proposals the directors will submit the following resolution at the extraordinary general meeting to be held at the registered office of the company, on Monday, the 24th of August, 1896, at 3 p.m., for your consideration and acceptance:—(1) That the board be authorized to extend the mill by the erection of such new buildings and tank, and (or) the alteration of such existing buildings and tanks and to provide such new engines, boilers, machinery, and gearing as the board may think advisable (2) That the board be authorized to increase the capital of the company to twenty-two and a-half lakhs of rupees (22,50,000) by the creation of 1,500 new shares of rupees five hundred each, to be called "B shares," which B shares shall in the first instance be offered by the board to the shareholders of the company on the register on the 14th September 1896, in the proportion of one of such "B shares" for every old share held on that date with the option to accept by 30th September 1896 the B shares so offered or any less number thereof, the residue of the "B shares" not so applied for and taken up to be disposed of as the board may think fit. (3) That on such increase of capital being made by the board the 5th para. of the memorandum and the 4th article of association of the company be modified as follows:—viz., for the figure "15" substitute "22½," and after the word "each" insert "and 1,500 shares of Rs. 500 each to be called B shares" in such 5th para. and 4th article, respectively. (4) That the articles of association of the company be amended as follows, viz:—In article 71 omit the words "and vote" and substitute for the last 13 words: "But no shareholder who has not been so registered and continued up to the date of such meeting to be still registered as the holder of shares of the nominal value of at least Rs. 1,000, shall be entitled to vote at such meetings, and if so entitled, he shall have one vote in respect of every share or shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 of which he has been, and has continued to be, the registered holder as aforesaid." In article 81 for the words "five shares" substitute "shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000." In article 126 between the words "in proportion to" and "their shares" in both places in which they occur, insert "the nominal amount of," and add at end "Provided that the B shares shall not be entitled to share in any dividends to be declared out of profits earned for a period interior to 1st January 1897."

The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said: Gentlemen,—We have called you together to lay before you, for your consideration and acceptance, a resolution for the proposed extension of our mills. The idea which prompted your directors to take this step was owing to enquiry for our yarn increasing, and owing to our not being able to keep pace with the demand. We have, therefore, resolved to add about 15,000 spindles, principally of rings, to our present 54,000 spindles; at the same time to take the opportunity of replacing our old engines (which have worked satisfactorily for 20 years) with new ones of the latest improvements, together with high pressure boilers. It is estimated that a saving of about Rs. 1,000 per month will thus be made in coals. In order to carry out our intention we have resolved to raise our capital by 7½ lakhs by the issue of 1,500 B shares of Rs. 500 each, giving the option to the present shareholders to apply for one new share for every old share they hold which will be allotted to them at par value. We have arranged that the calls be so made as that the due date will fall about the 31st December next, in order to allow the shareholders of B shares to participate in the profits of our mills from the 1st January next. I have to point out to you that we have a vacant space in our compound for the extension, so that we will not have to pay anything for the land. The same engines will work the new spindles, the same overlookers will supervise them, and I may add the same markets will consume our yarn. We have, moreover, engaged the services of an efficient mill manager, under whose superintendence we hope our mill will continue to prosper. You are aware, gentlemen, that cotton has risen in value considerably of late, but you will be pleased to hear that we have secured our cotton till the end of December, at very reasonable rates before the advance took place. With these remarks I beg to propose the resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. J. A. Judah seconded the resolution. Three native shareholders having put certain questions to the chairman regarding the machinery, the power, the outturn, and the profits of the mill, the resolution was put to the meeting and passed by a large majority. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

## CRICKET.

### THE PRABHOO C. C. VS. YOUNG NATIVE C. C.

THE result of the match between the above club and the Young Native C. C., played on Sunday, is as follows:—

PRABHOO CRICKET CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| M M Talpade, run out | 6 |
| G A Jayaker, c Pai, b K Kirtiker | 6 |
| V R Jayaker, run out | 0 |
| S J Kothare, run out | 32 |
| V B Kirtiker, b K Kirtiker | 3 |
| A Vinayek, b M H Kirtiker | 0 |
| R V Agasker (capt), not out | 25 |
| V B Rane, c Pai, b Trilokeker | 0 |
| K V Desai, st Pai, b Trilokeker | 2 |
| A D Rane, b K Kirtiker | 10 |
| N K Kirtiker, b K Kirtiker | 0 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 95 |

YOUNG NATIVE C. CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| G S Relker, run out | 7 |
| G D Rane, c Talpade, b Kothare | 2 |
| K R Kirtiker, c V Rane, b V Kirtiker | 15 |
| V H Kirtiker, b Kothare | 0 |
| K D Pai, c Agasker, b Kothare | 18 |
| C S Trilokeker, c Vinayek, b Agasker | 7 |
| R V Patel, not out | 11 |
| M R Kirtiker, c A Rane, b Agasker | 5 |
| A R Ranjit (capt), run out | 3 |
| V G Dhairvavan, run out | 3 |
| M H Kirtiker, c N Kirtiker, b Agasker | 2 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 82 |

### PERSIAN CLUB vs. BARONET C. CLUB.

The Persian Club carried out their fourth fixture of the season with the Baronet Club on Sunday, and scored a victory by 28 runs. The team that opposed them was but a skeleton of the usual side, and it would have been a wonder had the result been a different one. The old ones won the toss and batted first, 111 runs being the result of their venture. Of these Dubash (32) Billimoria and Bharucha (13 each) and Arjani (12) were responsible for 70 runs, the rest of the side making a poor show. The visitors had one good trundler, Jasavala to wit, and he fully acted up to anticipations by taking six wickets for 35 runs. Guzdar commenced the Baronet innings with a leg-hit for 5, but lost Baxter l-b-w the next ball. On Colabawalla joining him, however, the score was helped to the tune of 50 runs, when Guzdar being somewhat disabled, lost his wicket after scoring a vigorous 27. Wadia joined the colt, and 20 runs were again added in quick time, and when the third wicket, the colt's (for 25) fell for 73, the home team began to be anxious, and pulled up well together, with the result that, after the unfortunate error of Wadia to run himself out when quite at home, no one seemed able to withstand Chinoy's attack, and the innings closed for 83. Wadia's score of 25 consisted of one six, one four, four threes, one two, and a single, and it was hard lines for his side to lose his services at a critical time. The Persian bowling and fielding was very close, and Arya (four wickets for 29 runs) and Chinoy (5 for 14) formed the backbone of the attack.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN COURT.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE AND ANOTHER VS. THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs in this case are Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, while the defendants are Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Gordhandas Khatau, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs S. N. Moses, and W. M. Macaulay, directors of the company, and the company itself. The suit was brought to have it declared that the threatened payment or distribution among the shareholders of the company of a sum of Rs. 15,000 is "ultra vires" and illegal, and contrary to the memorandum and articles of association and a violation of the rights of the plaintiffs and other policy-holders in the company; that the director-defendants might be restrained from paying or distributing among the shareholders, the sum of Rs. 15,000; and in the alternative that the defendants might be decreed to repay to the company the amount that might be distributed among the shareholders as a dividend for 1894 in excess of the amount properly payable to them. The plaintiffs prayed further that the first two defendants might be decreed to pay the sums improperly paid away to shareholders as dividends during the years 1893 and 1894 for the years 1892 and 1893, respectively, &c. Mr. Scott and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the directors, and Mr. Branson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the company.

Mr. Russell, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, read the plaint, which stated among other things. The first plaintiff is a policy-holder in the company, the date of his policy being the 14th day of October, 1889, and the amount of Rs. 30,000. He sued on behalf of himself and all the other policy-holders of the company. The second plaintiff is a shareholder and a policy-holder of the company, the date of his policy being the 2nd day of August, 1893, and the amount, Rs 10,000. He sues on behalf of himself and all other shareholders and policy-holders of the company. The defendants are the directors of the company. The plaintiffs say that the last triennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the company contemplated by article 126, was made as of the date 31st December 1891, when the actuary employed found that the assets exceeded the liabilities by the sum of Rs. 320,305. At a meeting of the company held on the 1st day of May, 1893, the members decided that the amount of profits realised was Rs. 320,305, and that Rs. 50,000 thereout should be applied to the formation of a reserve fund. The policy-holders were then entitled to nine-tenths of the profits after deduction of Rs. 50,000, under article 126, leaving Rs. 27,030 as. 8 to be dealt with under the other articles of association. The plaintiffs submit that, on a true construction of the articles, the large sum available for bonus to themselves was Rs. 27,030-8-0, but the plaintiffs also submit that that sum was not available for bonus until the directors had set aside as a reserve fund a sum equal to not less than one-third of the profits, namely, Rs. 1,06,768. The director, however, did not set aside to reserve the said amount, but paid away to the shareholders Rs. 15,000 in the year 1893, and Rs. 15,000 in the year 1894 for the years 1892 and 1893, respectively, and the first six defendants have in their annual reports for 1894 stated that the dividend for the year 1894 will be the same as in the previous two yeears, namely, Rs. 15,000. There are no funds available to pay the said Rs. 15,000 for the year 1894 in any view of the case, even after allowing for Rs. 6,000, which the defendants have resolved to take out of the reserve fund for the purpose; and the plaintiffs submit that such payment, if made, will have to be made out of moneys in which the policy-holders are interested, and that such payment is "ultra vires" and a direct violation of the constitution of the company, on the faith of which the plaintiffs and other policy-holders have taken out their policies in the company. The plaintiffs also contend that no sum could be available for bonus or dividend to members of company, until one-third of the profits for each of the proceeding periods of three years prior the three years commencing 1st January 1889 has been set aside for a reserve fund. The one-third of the profits has never been so set aside, and the reserve fund now only amounts to Rs. 110,000. In fact the directors of the company have, ever since its formation, been paying away to the shareholders moneys that they were not entitled to pay to them, but having regard to the fact that the present directors are not the same individuals as formerly constituted the board of directors, the plaintiffs are advised that they cannot join in this suit, the cause of action arising from such previous illegal and "ultra vires" payments. The defendants threaten and have announced their intention to distribute to the shareholders Rs. 15,000, on and after the 30th day of September, 1895, and they will do so if not restrained by injunction. The members of the company on the 23rd day of September, 1895, passed a resolution, sanctioning the payment amongst themselves of the said Rs. 15,000, but the plaintiffs say that the articles of association do not contemplate the shareholders having any such power. Mr. Russell, after reading the plaint, stated that the total profit made from the commencement of the company up to the end of 1891, amounted to Rs. 7,04,256, of which three-fourths ought to have been set apart as reserve fund, which would then have amounted to Rs. 2,34,752, instead of which it now amounts to only Rs. 1,10,000. It was admitted that the amount distributable among the shareholders on this principle would have only amounted to Rs. 46,950, instead of which they had actually been paid in dividends Rs. 1,61,823; or with the amount proposed to be paid for 1894, the sum of Rs. 1,76,823, whereas the paid-up capital is only Rs. 1,50,000. According to the resolutions passed by the company for the three years ending 1891, the amount distributable among the shareholders was Rs. 27,000, which, with the Rs. 6,000 taken from the reserve fund, would amount to Rs. 33,000. Of this amount, Rs. 30,000 had been paid as dividend for 1892-93, having only Rs. 3,000 for a dividend for 1894, whereas the directors now proposed to pay as a dividend the sum of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Russell then read the written statement of the director-defendants, which stated among other things. The defendants say that the relief claimed in plaint is not in respect of the same matters as that in respect of which the relief claimed in the other clauses of the prayer is sought, and that accordingly there is in the plaint a misjoinder of causes of action. Without waiving the contentions above stated, the defendants deny that the payment and distribution among the shareholders of the company of Rs. 15,000 is "ultra vires" or illegal or contrary to the memorandum and articles of association of the company, or a violation of the rights of the plaintiffs, and other policy-holders in the company. The defendants say, and will contend, that it was within the powers of the company under the memorandum and articles of association to sanction the payment and distribution. The payment and distribution was sanctioned by a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting held on 1st May 1893, of shareholders and policy-holders of the company. The resolution was so passed as aforesaid at the meeting after consideration of the Actuary's report referred to in Article 126 of the articles for the triennium ending 31st December 1891, and was in the following terms: "That a dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company should be allowed to shareholders until the next valuation." In pursuance of the resolution, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for the year 1892 (being an aggregate amount of Rs. 15,000) was paid to the shareholders of the company in the year 1893. At the adjourned ordinary meeting of shareholders and policy-holders of the company held on the 6th day of August, 1894, the resolution was unanimously confirmed and approved in regard to the year 1893, both plaintiffs being present and voting for such confirmation and approval. A dividend of 10 per cent. (being an aggregate amount of Rs. 15,000) was accordingly paid to the shareholders in the year 1894. The resolution was in like manner submitted for confirmation and approval in regard to the year 1894, at the annual general meeting of shareholders and policy-holders, held on the 23rd September 1895, when the resolution was confirmed and approved by the policy-holders and shareholders assembled, with the exception of the second plaintiff only. The first plaintiff was present at the said meeting, but did not vote for or against the confirmation and approval of the said resolution. The defendants say that the resolution so passed in 1893 and so confirmed in 1894 and 1895, is binding on the company and on the shareholders and policy-holders therein, including the plaintiffs. The defendants further submit that the resolution of 1893 was binding on the company for the years 1894 and 1895, even without the necessity of any such confirmation, that it would not have been competent to the general meeting of 1894 and 1895 to cancel or modify that resolution. The defendants admit they have never set aside so much as one-third of the profit of the company as a reserve fund as provided by Article 130, but the defendants say that if they had done so, it would have been within the power of the company to over-rule their action and to decide under Article 127, what proportion of profit should be applied to the formation of a reserve fund; and the defendants say that the company have in fact so decided from time to time, and in particular, by the resolution of the 1st May 1893, subsequently confirmed in 1894 and 1895. The defendants further say that it was within the company's power to ratify and condone the omission by the defendants to literally comply with the provision of Article 130; and that the company have ratified and condoned such omission, and that the plaintiffs and the other policy-holders of the company have not in any way been damnified by such omission, and have no right to complain thereof, and that the defendants are not liable to the plaintiffs or the other policy-holders of the company in respect of such omission. The defendants say that the omission on their part to comply literally with Article 130 was an immaterial omission, inasmuch as if the full proportion of one-third of profits had been set aside by the defendants to reserve fund, and such action on the defendant's part had been ratified by the company under Article 127, or otherwise the result would have been that an amount equal to the difference between such one-third, and the proportion of profits, which was in fact carried to the seserve fund, would have been liable to be withdrawn, and would have been so withdrawn from the reserve fund in order to increase the bonus to policy-holders, and the dividend to share holders, the object of the reserve fund's existence being under Article 133, amongst other things, to provide for such increase when deemed desirable. The defendants say that, assuming the contention of the plaintiffs to be correct, that the resolution of the 1st May 1893, as confirmed in 1894 and 1895, was, and is "ultra vires" by reason of one-third of the company's profits not having been placed to reserve fund, the plaintiffs and other policy-holders cannot retain the Rs. 51,092, being part of the bonus of Rs. 2,43,275, which was conferred on them by the same resolution, and which represents nine-tenths of the difference between one-third of the said profits, and the sum actually appropriated out of profits to the reserve fund, and the defendants' claim, if the plaintiffs' contention is held to be correct that due provision be made in this court's decree for the recouping to the company by the plaintiffs' and other policy holders of the sum of Rs. 51,092. If such recoupment be now impossible, the defendants will contend and submit that that circumntance is an additional reason for treating the dividends paid to the shareholders in 1993-94, and 1895 as validly and properly paid. The defendants say that in the discharge of their duties as directors of the company, they have always acted with perfect good faith (and they believe that they have earned and possess the confidence of general body of shareholders of the company) numbering as they do, as many as 21,000, and that in such body, the plaintiffs have no supporters nor adherents whatever in regard to the bringing of this suit. The defendants say that this suit has been instituted, not from honest motives, nor in the interests of the policy-holders of the company, but solely from a desire on the part of the plaintiffs to harass and annoy the defendants. The defendants say that this suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Macpherson raised the following issues: (1) Whether the relief sought in clause 3 of the plaint against the first and second defendants only (Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Gondhandas Khatao) is not a misjoinder with the relief claimed against the defendants, jointly with the other four defendants? (2) Whether the payment and distribution of Rs. 15,000, referred to in the first clause of the prayer of the plaint is, or was "ultra vires" or contrary to the memorandum and articles of association, or in any way in violation of the rights of the plantiffs and other policy-holders in the company? (3) Whether it was not within the powers of the company, under their memorandum and articles, to sanction the said payments and distribution? (4) Whether such payments and distribution had not in part been sanctioned by the company? (5) Whether assuming such sanction to have been "ultra vires" of the company, the plaintiffs and other policy-holders in the company are not bound to recoup to the company the sum of Rs. 51,092 in the written statement mentioned? (6) Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to any relief? (7) Whether the plaintiffs and other policy-holders, by acceptance of their proportions, the sum of Rs. 51,092 in the fifth issue mentioned, are not estopped from disputing the validity of the relief in the previous issues mentioned?

Mr. Branson said, no relief was claimed against the company. The company was not originally a party; but was made a party at the suggestion of the defendants.

Mr. Russell: If the company joins as plaintiffs, we are willing to admit them. I don't consent to their being struck off.

Mr. Macpherson: The plaint alleges that the payment has been sanctioned by the company. This discussion originates from the question of costs. The members of the company passed the resolutions; there is no prayer in the plaintiff to set aside the resolutions.

Mr Branson: I reserve my right to raise issues, because there is no prayer in the plaint against me.

Mr. Russell: I don't claim any relief against the company; but do not consent to dismiss the company against the company.

Mr. Russell read the correspondence which had passed, and the affidavits which had been made in the case; and was followed by Mr. Scott, who (in Mr. Russell's absence), cited a large number of English authorities in support of the contentions urged on behalf of the plaintiffs. Some former balance sheets of the company were referred to.

Mr. D. Mc Lachlan-Slater was called as a witness for the plaintiffs; and the hearing was proceeded with during the day.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### AN EXCESSIVE SENTENCE REDUCED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAMSOODIN GULAM HOSSEIN.

THIS was an application to the High Court for revision of a decision of Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, first-class Magistrate of Khandeish, who convicted the accused, on 14th March last, of having stolen certain standing grass, belonging to Government, valued at Rs. 32, and sentenced him to 9 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer further imprisonment for six months. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barister-at-law, with Mr. Rottonjee R. Desai, Vakil, High Court, appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader representing the Crown. It appeared that the accused was a respectable contractor of Shirpur, and a brother of the Range Forest Officer of that place, and had been a dealer in grass and wood. On the suspicion of the magistrate having been aroused, during his tour, that the accused issued passes for Government grass, he directed the police to make out a case, if satisfied, that there was evidence. It was found that the grass cut by persons to whom passes were issued by the accused, was Government grass, and that the accused was present and pointed out the grass. The magistrate, therefore, passed the above sentence under section 114 and 379 of Indian Penal Code.

Their lordships were of opinion that the sentence passed was excessively heavy in proportion to the value of the property stolen. They therefore reduced the sentence to five months' imprisonment, which had now expired, and ordered the immediate release of the prisoner.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
69-95—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Ruttonsey vs Hormusjee Adarjee—Payne G and S.—Part heard.
For Judgment on Judge's Summons.
7-96—J C Cana Nanabhoy Jamsetjee and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.
Testamentary Suits.
2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shiveshanker Shamshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—In person.
15-95—Chitnis M and M—Tukaram Sukharam vs Parvatibа widow—Dikshit and D.
Postponed Long Causes.
234-95—J Peace—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.
101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.
656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
For Judgment.
47-96—Beaishunker and K—Kaikhushru Nusserwanjee Bahadurjee and another vs Shakara Laljee and another—Crawford B and Co.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
457-95—Bhaishanker and K—Kaikushru Nusservanjee Bahadurjee and another vs Fazalbhai Visram and others—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
555-94—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Choonilal and others—Ardeshir H and H.
563-95—Payne G and S—Feroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.
467-95—Bhashunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.
486-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Mohdina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.
521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.
599-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Maneckjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.
404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.
222-91—Little and Co—Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy vs Chutoorbhooj Moorarjee—Bhaishanker and K.
531-95—Crawford Burder—Ezekiel David Hayim and another Gabriel Issac Snerury and another—Ardasir H and D.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.
571-95—R N Motabhoy—Gopinath Atmaram and others vs Luvumon Balkrishna and others—Chalk W and S.
472-93—Maganlal R—S J Tellery and others vs William Unger for Judgment on motion at 3 o'clock.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
78-96—K D Shroff—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee and another vs Kamabai Saheb Rajeshirke—M H Khan.
193-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Sobhajanlal Sitaram and others vs Fakurchand Benechand and others—Wadia and G, and M H Khan.
352-96—Nanu and H—Goolmukrai Ramsamel and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hamabhai—Mathubhai and J.
365-96—Chalk W and S—Joseph Augustus Shepherd and another vs Hawabai and others.
378-93—Sorabjee and J—Edward Miller and another vs Kessowjee Shamjee.
398-96—Wadia and G—Parmandas Brymohandas vs Merwanjee Cooverjee—Ardeshir H and D.
399-96—Balkrishna V N R—Wasudev Ballajee vs Narayen Bhan and others—In person.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
23-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Mangibai vs Boodlibai—Chalk W and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
75-96—In person (a pauper)—Ramcharan Sewtal vs Sookhlal Kanjee—In person.
9-96—In person—Kesbrichand Roopchand vs Moonshi Mahomed Ismail Kadur.
587-95—Framjee M and M—Rabiabai and another vs Maloo bin Haji Hussein and others—Jehangir D.
232-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Dewraj Tokersey vs Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee Mahomed.
569-94—Muljee and R—Vithaldas Gober and others vs Dharamsey Panachand and others.
635-94—Pestonjee R and K—Ramlal Mandhani vs Khimjee Somchand and others—Roughton and B, and Little and Co.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikabhai Rattanchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bombay 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson cleared yesterday for Batoum in ballast.

THE B I S N and Co's s s Dvarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo and 69 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c with a general cargo and 21 deck.

THE B I S N and Co's s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachee (21st August) brought a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,081 tons Captain H J Wise, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Karachee (20th August), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Horatio | 2860 | Wise | Hull | | F Muir |
| C | Naderi | 1169 | Raffin | Jedda | 25-8 | B & P S N Co |
| E | C Drummond | 1872 | Crockatt | Marseilles | | F Muir & Co |
| G | Merritt | 448 | Gillmore | | | D Abdoola |
| H | Tennaserim | 1660 | Goodridge R N | | | Royal Navy |
| H & J | H M S Magdala | 745 | Goodridge R N | | | Royal Navy |
| K | Baron Belhaven | 1482 | Abbott | Dunkirk | 28 8 | F M & Co |
| L | Brahmani | 524 | Budroo | | | Shepherd & Co |
| M | Bahaduri | 829 | Fairweather | | | Do. |
| O | Stolzenfel | 1933 | Strenfing | Hamburg | 3-9 | Glade & Co |
| P | Thorndale | 1970 | Lorimer | | | W & A Graham |
| Q | P Mercury | 2092 | Hillen 30 ton Crane. | Belfast | 24-8 | K Nixon |
| | Nevasa | 2082 | | | 24-8 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | Adam | Viseadrug | 24-8 | Shepherd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jubeda | 1711 | Tyndal | Mauritius | | H C Joosub |
| 5 | Shannon | 2000 | Crewe | Aden | 28-8 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Pekin | 3903 | Jephson | China | 3-9 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Imperator | 2343 | Nicolich | Trieste | 1-9 | A Lloyds |
| 9 | Nadir | 2341 | Cribbon | Calcutta | 27-8 | T Morrison |
| 13 | Dwarka | 760 | Tice | Karachi | 25-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Arthur Head | 1887 | Lennard | Japan | 25-8 | K N & Co |
| 16 | Scindia | 2029 | Skinner | | | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 762 | Russell | Karachi | 29-8 | M M & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 872 | Shepherd & Co |
| Kaveri | 872 | Do. |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Rajpootana (s) | Shepherd | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Caledonia (s) | Blanc | Marseilles, &c. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Naderi, Raffin, for Jeddah, &c.
,, Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
,, Bombay, Robertson, for Batoum.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej for Brindisi and Marseilles.
,, Horatio, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.

## CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.—Steamers Maharani, Gollenfels and Kangra, and ship Ams.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Kirkdale s—51 cases whisky, Eduljee Pallonjee Battliwalla.
Persia s—25 cases provisions, S Russell and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirkdale s—50 cases chemicals, D Dewchand; 1 case glassware, E A Currim.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—21 drums varnish, 35 drums linseed oil, M Mackenzie and Co.
Shannon s—9 bales papers, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 cask wine, Phipson and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, A M Sodder; 150 drums linseed oil, F F Bengalee; 45 cases whisky, 1 case perfumed spirit, Treacher and Co; 21 cases writing paper, and 5 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co; 5 cases cheese, 2 cases bacon, 6 cases ham, and 2 cases provisions, W B Green and Co; 2 casks glass-ware, Ludha Ebrahim and Co; 7 cases medicine, F S Madan and Co; 9 cases biscuits, 38 cases oilmenstores, 1 case medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 bales printing paper, 4 cases writing paper, etc. G Claridge and Co; 13 cases medicine, Madon Sons and Co; 30 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Shannon s—83 cases ale, Treacher and Co; 15 casks chemicals, M Oster Mayer and Co.
Carthage s—2 cases lampware, Ally Mahomed Vullee and Co.
Baroda s—8 cases perfumed spirit, S Liladhar; 122 cases writing papers, A Salomon and Co, 68 cases paper, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Bhopal s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Baroda s—3 cases lampware, S M Cassum; 40 cases chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 cases glassware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 43 cases glassware and 11 cases lampware, C Nanjee and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—24 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Hydaspes s—22 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—7 cases lampware, Golamhussain Noormahomed; 5 bales printing paper, E Mahomed Ally; 15 bales writing paper, V Abdoolally; 5 cases glassware, F Jaffer; 6 cases lampware, W Deweoz.
Maria Valerie s—26 cases writing papers, H Pobitsek and Co; 11 cases writing paper, and Allibhoy Esmailjee.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Feilding, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on leave, from South Africa.

AUGUST 22.

Chatterton, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on duty, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 23.

Molyneux, Col, Army Head-Quarters, from leave, England.
Dyke, Lt, Bo, 27th Bo I, on duty, from England.

AUGUST 24.

Heyland, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Kirkee.
Maclean, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, on leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Smith, Lt, Ms, Welsh Regt, on leave, to England.

AUGUST 23.

Weston, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Molyneux, Col, Army, Head-Quarters, to rejoin duty, to Simla.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Barrow; next for duty, Lieut. Robertson.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Pinder; next for duty, Corporal Traylen.
3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Zurhorst; next for duty, Sergt. Coates.
5. There will be 25 pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.
6. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held on Wednesday the 26th instant at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A meeting of those interested in Cycling will be held at the Corps Club Rampart Row on Friday next at 6-30 p.m, to discuss the formation of a Cycling Club in the Corps.

THE Allahabad paper says: We some time ago drew attention to a practice that seemed to be gaining ground in the N.-W. Provinces of petty traders advertising themselves as business firm under high-sounding English titles, with in some cases unfortunate results to the public. But a more tangible abuse has just been brought to light in Cawnpore. It appears that one of these gentry obtains samples of the manufactures of the large firms in Cawnpore and then cuts each sample in two and issues them as his own, with a slight reduction in cost. We have been shown a book of *durries* belonging to one of the large firms in Cawnpore and also a sample book of the enterprising but uninvited middleman who has struck into this new method of business: in each there are twenty-four samples of identical patterns, the arrangements of the patterns and their length is the same in both books, and not a few bear traces of the original label, but whereas the genuine samples are about two and half inches wide the fictitious ones are just half, apparently showing that two sample books are made up out of each of the larger ones. There is no question, but that practices of this kind are frauds upon the public as well as upon the manufacturers whose goods are pirated, and it is certainly necessary that the public should be warned of their existence.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 1-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

# SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A LANDED PROPERTY on a most pleasant site at Poona, worth Rs. 15,000. Apply "A. B," 69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE POST of the STEWARD at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club is now FILLED UP.

PARSEE CRICKET TEAM PHOTOGRAPHS to be had at CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 87, Medows Street, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Liqueur Almonds, at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Chocolate Eggs containing Sweets, Re. 1-8 per lb., As. 2 each. Ordinary Sweets for School Children, etc., at As. 12 and 8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, from October 1st, for the Karachi Grammar School, 1st ASSISTANT MASTER, capable of teaching to Matriculation Standard. Knowledge of Latin indispensable, cricketer. Salary Rs. 120. Apply with copies of testimonials to HON. SECRETARY.

WANTED, an EMPLOYMENT, as a Farrier Sergeant, Nursing Sick Horses, Breaking into Harness and Saddle, with Rajas, Noblemen, or first-class Stable owners. Holds the following first-class testimonials from Charles Steel, Esq., A. V. School, Poona; Mr. Mahadavrav Balee, Major Commanding to H. H. Holkar's Horse Battery; H. G. Gell, Esq., Dy. Commr. of Bombay Police; E. W. Larnder, Esq., Assist. Principal, B. V. College; F. C. Rimmington, Esq., Mg. Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles. Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Upcountry orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

RECEIVED, German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian Climate, from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 30—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years !!

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwad, Dr. H.L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patells or Headmen of Worli, Koliwad. Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] per year, including Postage.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..........................Rs.6

Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!
DR. C. C. GHOSH'S
ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC
(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured with in the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.
C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

THE latest telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column was chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 37,000 | 2,000 | 11,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 11,000 | 4,000 | 11,000 |
| " Continent | 5,000 | 4,000 | 15,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,222,000 | 7,912,000 | 5,881,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 2,276,000 | 3,452,000 | 2,853,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 2,252,000 | 3,205,000 | 2,327,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 150,000 | 293,000 | 166,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 21st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,310,000 | 2,484,740 | 2,046,810 |
| " " Surats | 182,000 | 163,530 | 218,950 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 549,000 | 1,275,970 | 1,063,450 |
| " London | 3,000 | 11,000 | 9,700 |
| American Afloat | 30,000 | 18,000 | 20,500 |
| East Indian " | 3,000 | 15,000 | 12,110 |
| Total | 5,85,000 | 1,319,970 | 1,105,760 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4 17-32d. | 4 1-16d. | 3 27-32d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 21-32d. | 3 3-16d. | 3d. |
| Difference | 7-8d. | 7-8d. | 27-32d. |

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending, on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. | Rs. | 9,42,703 |
| " " Branches | Dec. | " | 64,224 |
| Other " | Dec. | " | 22,90,591 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 53,098 |
| Other authorised " | Equal. | | |
| Loans | Dec. | " | 6,44,277 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Dec. | " | 5,49,916 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. | " | 23,118 |
| Cash | Dec. | " | 21,64,181 |

Although, upon the whole, there was only a slight enquiry for monetary accommodation, during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, and the market remained easy, the Banks' Cash Balance on Friday evening (when the Bank closed for the *Cocoanut-day* holiday) showed a diminution of over 21¼ lakhs, at 237 lakhs. This was brought about by an increase of nearly 11 lakhs in trade requirements, and a decrease in the aggregate of 10 lakhs in Government Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches; withdrawals from Private Deposits to the amount of some 23 lakhs, counterbalanced to the extent of nearly 12 lakhs by a material decrease in both Loans and Bills Discounted, having been the items contributing to the altered position of the trade demand which at the close of the previous week showed a falling off of 15¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—A large business has again been done here in this staple to-day by exporters, whose purchases sum up 2,300 bales, consisting of 700 Dhollera, at 195-205; 600 Bengal, at Rs. 171-84; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 182-84; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 192; and 200 Raichore, at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales from stock, made up of 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 175-84; and 200 each of Antni at Rs. 176; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 178; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 187-8 per candy. The market has remained steady in tone; but without any further change in prices.

The rainfall over the Cotton area from the date of the last official advises by wire up to the despatch of the telegrams from the districts this morning, only exceeded an inch at Cawnpore and Julgaum in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee districts, respectively; and reports of the growing Cotton crop are, upon the whole, decidedly favourable. At Delhi and Agra, in the Bengal circle, however, the plants required more rain; but in the other districts of the same circle the crop was flourishing as it was also in all the districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, though a break in the weather was needed at Julgaum. At Broach, the weather had become bright and seasonable; also at Wudwan in the Dhollera circle, and the Cotton plants were flourishing there and in all the others districts of the same circle. A break was needed at Hubli in the Dharwar circle. Drought continued at Bellary in Madras, where only some two inches of rain had been registered since the 1st of June.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been in moderate request to-day by shippers, the tone of both markets having been steady, and the only movement in prices has been a decline of half-an-anna in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 921 | bales. |
| Wheat | 9,514 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 710 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,243 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,398 | " |

FREIGHTS are steady. Business for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Genoa, and Hamburg has been reported to-day at 6s. 3d. per ton, to a moderate extent.

EXCHANGE on the Banks re-opening to-day after the *Cocoanut-day* holiday, was quiet, at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Only a very trifling business has been reported, Merchants' Bills having been scarce, and no demand having been felt for Bank remittance. Rates gave way 1-32d. during the morning, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2d. | do. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 1-32d. | do. |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2 3-32d. | do. |
| Francs do. | 1·48¼ | do. |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market re-opened at 109 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 109¼ for the coming settlement, and was steady at those rates until near the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established in both positions. In Three per Cents, 104¼ has been the quotation.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet on re-opening to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 7½, in Sun; and of Rs. 5, in David, at our revised quotation.

## THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st August, compared with the Statement of 15th August, 1896:—

| | Aug. 15. Rs. | Aug 21. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 58,54,806 | 49,12,103 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 21,07,235 | 20,43,011 |
| Other Deposits | 4,15,71,558 | 3,92,80,967 |
| Post Bills | 6,882 | 6,641 |
| Credits, undrawn | 32,50,691 | 33,14,513 |
| Rs. | 6,87,91,175 | 6,54,57,265 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,41,18,774 | 1,41,74,872 |
| Other authorised Securities | 40,84,615 | 40,84,615 |
| Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 67,65,238 | 67,10,588 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 74,17,133 | 67,72,856 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 96,42,024 | 90,92,108 |
| Dead Stock | 4,10,533 | 4,10,533 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 15,958 | 15,936 |
| Bullion | ...... | ...... |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,63,341 | 4,86,459 |
| Cash | 2,58,75,499 | 2,37,11,318 |
| Rs. | 6,87,91,175 | 6,54,57,265 |

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 1,16,000 | 1,10,000 | 4,000 | 2,30,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 69 | 63 | 2 | 137 |
| For previous 5 weeks of half-year. | 5,11,000 | 6,38,000 | 18,000 | 11,67,000 |
| Total for 6 weeks | 6,27,000 | 7,48,000 | 22,000 | 13,97,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,25,807 | 1,20,315 | 4,411 | 2,50,533 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 75 | 72 | 3 | 150 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 7,18,417 | 11,86,389 | 37,156 | 19,41,962 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Decrease for the week | Rs. | 20,533 |
| Ditto to date | " | 5,44,962 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—August 23, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of William Jenkins, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAILABAI—August 25, at 12-30 a.m., at his family residence, in Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay, Lailabai, the only daughter of Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas, aged 15 months. Deeply regretted.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WHYTOCK—MURPHY—August 21, 1871, at Bangalore, by the Rev A Fentiman Wesleyan Mission, John Robertson Whytock, Madras Police Force, to Mary Murphy (widow) daughter of the late Joseph Howard, Nottingham, England and sister of Dr John Simpson Howard, I M S, Retired Northam, England. (Silver wedding).

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1896.

MR. RHODES has scored very satisfactorily by the success of his diplomacy in arranging terms of capitulation with eight important Matabele Chiefs and two brothers of the late King Lobengula. Such a secession amongst the leading spirits of the rebels entrenched in the Motoppo Hills, may be expected to lead to others and end the rebellion. But even the collapse of the rebellion will not appreciably diminish the disastrous state of things in Rhodesia which was the cause of the outbreak. Mr. Chamberlain has been frequently pressed—by Mr. J. M. Maclean amongst others—to send more troops into Rhodesia to protect the white settlers and restore order. He has consistently replied that the Government have offered to send General Carrington whatever troops may be required. But the military authorities in the country have declined to receive the reinforcements which were offered, on the ground that it would be impossible to supply them with the necessary food. When pressed further the avowal was made that at present all available means of transport are employed in the endeavour to get up provisions for the sustenance of the troops and the settlers before the setting in of the wet season in November, when the country will become inaccessible. The real meaning of this is made clear by Mr. J. S. Montagu, M.P., in a contribution to the current *Nineteenth Century*. In his view nature has never in any country and for so long a period set herself so resolutely to oppose the progress of civilisation—in other words, colonisation by the white race—as during the last eight months in South Africa. The rinderpest which has destroyed all but five per cent. of the bullocks employed in Rhodesia for the transport of ammunition and of food, precipitated rebellion by depriving the native races of one of their chief means of livelihood. Drought and locusts have aggravated the lot of whites and blacks alike almost beyond endurance by destroying the crops. While the food grown in the country perished, and it became essential to import supplies from without, the oxen used for drawing the wagons—in teams of sixteen to the wagon—either died or were slain to put an end to the pest, by putting an end to the animals on which it lives. It may well seem to the uncivilized native a barbarous and cruel and even wicked deed to add to the common calamity by slaying all cattle, sick and healthy. He was deaf to appeals to his intelligence, and there seems good reason to fear that no great effort was made to reconcile him to the sacrifice of the herds by which the tribes live and estimate their wealth, by offering compensation. The apparently wanton slaughter of their cattle, coming so soon after the confiscation of more than half their herds on the plea that the kine belonged to King Lobengula, and therefore belong to the Chartered Company which is his residuary legatee, drove them to desperation, and they rose in rebellion.

Unfortunately the suppression of the rebellion, whether by arms or by judicious palavar, will not put an end to the rinderpest. Mr. Montagu thinks that for the next year or two the real question will not turn on the native problem, but on the food and transport supply. In May last, when he was in Buluwayo, eggs were forty and fifty shillings a dozen, and a tin of preserved milk seven-and-six-pence. A penny loaf was sold for a shilling. Artisans were earning £1 a day. There is now no work for them and they are leaving the country. All building and business came to an end, the only paying trade being fighting, for 10s. a day and rations. Lord Grey and Mr. Rhodes decided to reduce the pay to 5s. a day and rations; there was dissatisfaction, threatened mutiny, and an exodus. We have only just heard of the serious insubordination among the 7th Hussars at Mafeking. It was quite natural that when they learned that the "trade-union" rate in the fighting trade is 10s. and rations, they deemed it good business to refuse to turn out for a paltry shilling. Insubordination is in the air in Rhodesia, and especially at Mafeking. When the war is over there will not be even five shillings a day to be had, and unless the Chartered Company find the money to maintain the white settlers at the shareholders' expense, nearly the whole of them must leave Rhodesia. That, at all events, is Mr. Montagu's view of the present outlook. One thing seems certain, that no renewal of building or other work will be undertaken at the enormous cost of imported materials and labour under present conditions, seeing that the value of everything on the spot will fall to one-tenth of its fancy price when the railway is pushed on to Buluwayo. Oxen are no longer available for trekking or for any purpose. The attempt to use mules and donkeys is a failure. The oxen lived on the grass of the veldt; mules must have grain, which under present circumstances can only be brought in the wagons which they draw. But in the six hundred miles journey the mules will consume nearly as much as they can draw, which it must be borne in mind is only one-fourth or one-third of what the patient and powerful ox moved at two miles an hour. Donkeys do not require so much grain, but they require some. Energetic carriers have tried the plan of using up mules and donkeys, and either shooting or leaving them to perish on the way when they have given out and can go no further. That plan has the true local colour; it has been tried with more or less success by slave-dealers making their slaves carry ivory to the coast. But it has not been found to pay with mules and donkeys; they fall too soon, either from want of food or from diseases familiar to the country, which have rendered even Mr. Rhodes despondent about acclimatising horses in the territory that bears his name.

The question is asked by the writer who gives this gloomy forecast of the immediate future of Rhodesia, why Mr. Rhodes did not push on the construction of either or both of the railways. If the six hundred miles to Buluwayo was beyond the available resources, why was not the Beira railway completed, at all events to Fort Salisbury? No answer is given to this question by the writer. But it is not too cynical to suggest that Mr. Rhodes was far too busy in the latter half of last year in organising the delivery of Johannesburg and the Rand from Boer misrule, to be able to spare either time or capital for railway construction through wilds which will not pay a dividend for many years to come. Had the coup in the Transvaal succeeded the centre of activity would have been diverted from Mashonaland and Matabeleland for what is left of the present century. As the *Saturday Review* sagaciously observes, with reference to the profits made by gold mining in the Rand, there are great possibilities in £3,000,000 a year. The railways in Rhodesia could very well wait until the wealth of the Rand was available for the construction. But the "apple-cart was upset." Had that accident been foreseen; had it also been foreseen that Rhodesia would be visited by rinderpest and rebellion and locusts and drought, and that with the whole system of country—transport at an end, railways would have been of untold value, doubtless the contractor for the Mafeking-Buluwayo extension would have been offered in August last what he is offered now—a bonus of £200 for every mile which he lays down in a day. It is a little late, but better late than never. Mr. Montagu has faith in the railway, and even more in the personality of Mr. Rhodes, which in this crisis he believes to be worth more than the agricultural and mineral wealth of the whole country. "All nature has striven against him, and large masses of mankind—drought, locusts, pestilences and famines on the one side; raids, revolutions and revelations on the other." And he predicts that if "Rhodes, Unlimited" emerges successfully from his troubles, he will have won alone, and through his exertions, a country seven-fold larger than the United Kingdom in the face of nature and man. But while saying this the eulogist avows that in the case of Nature *vs.* the Chartered Company and Rhodes the odds just at present are on the plaintiff, though the verdict will be ultimately given for the defendants. A good deal will depend on the further developments expected in some quarters from the Committee of Inquiry which the House of Commons found time to appoint before going away to shoot grouse.

MR. ENTHOVEN'S report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the past year was issued yesterday. He shows that there are in the Bombay Presidency 292 factories compared with 278 reported last year. Of these 124 are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. The chief centres of power industry outside Bombay are Khandeish, which has 76 factories, Ahmedabad 14, and Hyderabad 19. Of these 292 factories, 164 work all the year round, and the remainder are seasonal. The cotton industry now employs 110,535 operatives in 219 factories. A grand total of 139,479 operatives are employed altogether, the Bombay factories claiming 94,048 out of this number. The general health of the operatives as compared with other working classes is shown to be satisfactory; indeed, if anything, it has improved, for while the number of adult operatives has increased, the number of children has diminished. And as regards the general condition of the operatives, that is also a matter which may be considered as satisfactory; for the earnings of mill-hands are more than equal to their necessities, and the only strike of any moment which occurred during the year had reference to the method of payment, not to the amount of the pay. Of 27,561 women employed, 26,686 are working in the cotton industry. As reelers they are usually given excellent accommodation, the Chief Inspector admits, but he has to make further objections to the galleries in which the reels are occasionally located. Want of space in many cases renders their removal impracticable; but the Medical Inspector takes a less unfavourable view of their condition than was expressed by the Chief Inspector in last year's report. Improvements have been made where possible both by adding roof ventilation and in affording sufficient means of escape in case of fire. The subject of mill ventilation is dealt with at very great length in the report. We are told that the ventilation in factories other than those connected with the cotton industry, gives no grounds for dissatisfaction. The Chief Inspector essays to explain how the question of improved ventilation for factories has been narrowed to the consideration of certain schemes relating to cotton mills only. From the reports of the District Collectors, it is to be inferred that where there are no cotton mills no cause exists for interference; and as regards the mills, the result of the experiments in Bombay is generally awaited. Two experiments have been taken in hand with a view to arrive at some satisfactory form of lateral opening for the admission of fresh air in the blow-rooms, card-rooms, and spinning-rooms. It is anticipated that, in addition, some mechanical contrivance will be necessary for the removal of the exhausted air and debris. Ventilating fans are already in use at the Empress Mills, Nagpur, and the Union Mills, Naigaum. There would, therefore, seem, in the opinion of Mr. Enthoven, to be little difficulty in procuring their general adoption. But this is a matter upon which experts are not agreed, and one in which Government interference might have an unsatisfactory effect if pressed with undue haste. Mr. Shore's system of lateral ventilation in mills is highly recommended, but by many experienced mill-managers it is pronounced inadequate. The Chief Inspector, however, is acting upon the advice of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, and in conjunction with the executive of the Millowners' Association. So long as he does that little harm will be done. But the subject is full of details which puzzle even the most experienced experts, and hurried operations might improve ventilation at the cost of the entire profits of a mill.

HAVING got over her internal troubles, Goa is now making an effort to make up lee-way. In another column will be found the translation of an official *Boletim* in which are notified the abolition of two taxes, and the intention of the Government to "promote the development of the industry of commerce of navigation." Recognising this as the principal source of public wealth, the Government offers a premium of thirty thousand rupees to the first firm which within eighteen months from the present date establishes a regular steamer service under the Portuguese flag between any ports and those of Goa, Marmagao, Damaun, and Diu. This premium is to be increased by fifty per cent. in case the service extends to other Portuguese ports besides those already referred to in Portuguese India, in case the firm is national. But, be it understood, the firm must first have established a regular navigation service before it receives the money, and must also at that time undertake to continue the same service for at least six years. Under these conditions we fear the sum of thirty thousand rupees will not prove very tempting. We are glad to see, however, that Goa is rising to her obligations, and recognises the necessity of removing taxes which fall directly on industry, and of encouraging its development. Far more likely to have a good effect than the offer to subsidise a steam-boat service, is the offer of a premium of ten per cent. on the capital employed in factories that may be established within the State within the period of eighteen months, when the capital exceeds fifteen thousand rupees, inclusive of land, buildings and machinery. Other minor benefits are also to be conferred on traders, which will doubtless be fully appreciated by those concerned.

IN the House of Commons, on the 6th inst., the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked what action the Government intend to take in fulfilment of their promise to consider the abolition of the status of slavery in Zanzibar, in view of the fact that Consul-General Hardinge has arrived in England. Mr. Curzon's reply was satisfactory as far as it went. Her Majesty's Government, he said, are already engaged in considering, in consultation with Mr. Hardinge, the best method of carrying out the pledges which they gave to the House earlier in the year. The Government was further asked, with reference to a statement that the matter will be dealt with when Mr. Hardinge "returns to Zanzibar in the autumn," whether that gentleman is not home on six months' leave. "I do not know the duration of his leave," was the somewhat singular answer of Mr. Curzon. Sir Charles Dilke, who has always an interest in this question, proposes to ask Mr. Curzon, whether an arrangement was made by the British East Africa Company, in February 1890, by which slaves escaping from their owners were to be pursued and brought back to their masters by the Company's police; and whether the Company declared in it that, in the case of fugitives taking refuge outside the Zanzibar dominions and under the British flag, villages affording asylum to fugitives would be attacked: and, what is the present position of the depot of runaway slaves at Fulladoyo. More than enough is made of East African slavery questions, and not one of the advocates of the suppression of slavery has the remotest idea of the probable consequences. The slaves are bondsmen in name only, but that is the fact they will not see.

A MOVEMENT is afoot in Melbourne to secure for the hospital nurses in that city a maximum of eight hours' work per day. If in Melbourne that provision is necessary, how much more in Bombay, where the climate is so enervating and the nurse's lot is certainly harder than in Australia or in England? Eighteen months ago complaints were made in the Victorian Parliament that the nurses were being overworked, and as the result of inquiries it was found they worked unnecessarily long hours, ranging from 10 to 15½ hours. The Legislative Assembly was so impressed with the injustice that it inserted a clause in the Factories and Shops Act Amendment Bill limiting the hours of labour to 168 hours in 21 days, or 8 hours a day, but as a hospital could not be called a "factory," the clause was struck out. In the Melbourne Hospital the day nurses work ten and a-half hours per day, and the night nurses ten. How long they work in Bombay varies according to the hospital, we believe; but remembering the observations of a lady correspondent, who interviewed a number of nurses for us a year ago, it would appear that there is room for the improvement of their condition. It is as necessary for the well-being of patient as of the nurse that she shall not work longer hours than are good for her. She must be at all times active and on the alert, or the patient will suffer. We would not recommend organised action on the part of the nurses, but we would suggest to those interested in hospital management, and who wish to see still better results of hospital treatment, a careful observation of the tendency to shorten hours in the Melbourne hospitals, to effect which legislation is again proposed.

OWING to cases of cholera being imported from Nasik, the Health Department have arranged for a medical officer and staff to meet all trains arriving at Dadar Station from Nasik. In view of the unhealthiness of the present season, this is a very wise precaution, and it is to be hoped it will have the effect of entirely preventing the importation of cholera.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, who had come down to witness the Presidency cricket match, left for Poona, this morning, by the 10-30 o'clock train, in company of H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary; and Captains Berkeley Levett and H. G. Heneage, Aides-de-Camp, the departure being private. A few officials attended at the Victoria Terminus to see his Excellency off. Amongst those present were Dr. J. Pollen, Collector of Bombay; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police; Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Assistant Collector of Bombay; Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. E. W. Keily, Acting General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Co.; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Assistant Collector of Bombay; and Mr. Narandas Thakersey Moolji. His Excellency, accompanied by his Military Secretary, drove to the Bori Bunder Station, where, on alighting, the Governor shook hands with those present and entered the saloon attached to the train, which punctually steamed from the station. Mr. Duboise, the Acting Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Bedford, the Traffic Inspector, proceeded to Poona in charge of the train. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting battery to announce the departure of the Governor.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE Municipal Corporation, yesterday, resumed the debate on the series of propositions moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, on the 10th inst, in respect of the Government grant of Rs. 50,000 for building houses for primary schools, in Bombay. In the resolution the Government was requested to inform the Corporation if, in case it raised a loan of ten to eighteen lakhs of rupees for building primary schools, Government would be pleased to undertake to contribute a moiety of the annual payment for interest and sinking fund. The Hon. Mr. N. N Wadia heartily supported the motion. Mr. Rebsch moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the most economical means of providing the schools required for primary education, and for financing their construction, and to draft a reply to the letter of the Government on the subject. On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried by a majority.

IT is notified for information that the 28th Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place on and from Friday, the 28th inst., to Saturday, the 5th proximo, at Poona.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SURRENDER OF MATABELE CHIEFS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

After a long conference Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arranged terms of surrender with eight important Chiefs in the Motoppo Hills and two brothers of Lobengula.

## CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Reuter learns that Li Hung Chang has made no concessions to Russia, but is in favour of a junction of the Amur railways with Manchuria. No convention has, however, been signed and no Port ceded to Russia.

Russia is favourably inclined to a revision of the Chinese Tariff. Germany awaits Great Britain's action in the matter, and France awaits the opinion of the French Minister at Pekin.

## THE CRETAN QUESTION.

AUG. 24.

The scheme formulated by the Powers in regard to Crete, comprises the appointment of a Christian Governor for five years under a guarantee of the Powers and economic and judicial autonomy.

## NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

BERLIN, AUG. 24.

General Gosler has been appointed Minister for War in the place of General Brousart von Schellendorff, who has resigned because his proposals to modernize the procedure in Courts Martial have been overruled by the Emperor's private advisers.

The nation strongly supports General Brousart von Schellendorff, and it is understood that Prince Hohenlohe likewise does so.

## CRICKET NEWS.

Yorkshire is the Champion County this season in cricket, and Ranjit Singhji takes the lead in batting averages.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a. m., to-day.

## GHASTLY MURDER BY A SON.

### FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 24.

Great excitement was caused in Lahore, on Saturday, by the ghastly murders in the city committed the previous evening by a young Hindu, son of a wealthy shroff. He returned to his house in a drunken condition, and killed his step-mother, and his infant daughter aged two years. It is alleged that the murderer had been gambling and drinking, and his wife remonstrated with him regarding the discipated life he led, when he first attacked the wife with a knife, severely wounding her. It appears that she must have struggled with him, and her screams brought down the old father and mother, whereupon he left his wife, who fell down apparently lifeless, and attacted his mother, who was pregnant, disembowelling her, and then attacked his father, severely hacking him with a knife, and afterwards ran into an adjoining room, and in the most revolting manner disembowelled his daughter. The screams attracted the residents, and the police were soon on the spot, and arrested the murderer, who was literally bespattered with blood. His mother and child were found quite dead. It was a ghastly sight. The father, whilst he was being conveyed to the hospital, recovered consciousness, but jumped off the charpoy into a well, saying that he wanted to die, and did not want to go to the hospital. He was, however, pulled out, but died on the road to the hospital, and was taken home. The wife was taken to the hospital, where her wounds were found to be of a very serious character, but apparently she has not been vitally injured, and is expected to recover.

## BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

Mr. Merk has returned to head-quarters at Gilgit, after completing his special duty with the Foreign Department.

Alterations in the Boundary maps prepared by Colonel Holdich and the Afghan Commissioner have been carried out, the Amir having expressed entire acquiescence with the Government of India.

## THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

POONA, AUG. 24.

A meeting of those interested in the Poona Horse Show took place at the Gymkhana, this evening, Major Mercer presiding. After some discussion concerning the rules, programme, entrance fees, admission, etc., it was finally agreed to leave the matters practically as they were last year, excepting that in lieu of one day, two days should be given to the show, viz., the 28th and 30th September.

Colonel Stevens, Major Potts, Captain Browne, and Captain Penney were appointed the Working Committee, with Major Bethune as Honorary Secretary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Aden, arrived.

PENANG, AUG. 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne left Colombo for Bombay, on 22nd instant, while the s. s. Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong, on the 24th instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 21-32 |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 113 1-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 120¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 15-16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 11-16 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted between Padde and Khabarowka. Cable Zanzibar and Mombassa interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Friday the 28th.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Saturday the 29th.

# SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 7.

### THE WORSHIP OF ATHLETICS.

IN more than one influential quarter a warning note has of late been raised respecting the proneness of the age to impart an altogether fictitious importance to athletics to the detriment of higher and nobler aims. Amongst those who have ventured to raise their voices in mild protest is no less an authority than the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, whose election to a seat in the House of Commons caused such a flutter amongst the party leaders some short time back. It must be generally admitted that a warning coming from such a source deserves more than passing notice, for his recently uttered sentiments find a ready echo in the minds of a good many people who are anxious that the worship of muscle should take no stronger hold upon coming generations than it has upon the youth of England to-day. No one could possibly be a firmer believer in the old adage about "all work and no play" having a disastrous effect upon "Jack," but I certainly think some of our games are being a trifle overdone and instead of providing the recreation which we as boys rejoiced in, they are being turned into professions to provide the wherewithal for existence. With this worship of different forms of athletic exercises, has sprung up the idolising of individuals, which has developed to such an extent that some of our latter-day celebrities consider themselves of vastly more importance than a Cabinet Minister, and crave homage that would be considered extremely ridiculous in other walks of life. Our old friend, Mr. Lyttelton, very properly lays it down that the sphere of athletics should be confined to a very large extent to the school playground and the college playing field, and while being indulged in primarily for immediate relaxation and recreation, would also assist in equipping a youth for the sterner duties and realities of life. Few men can boast of a more brilliant University career than the old Cambridge cricketer. Not only did he excel as a batsman and a wicket-keeper in our summer game, but on one memorable occasion, when Australia looked like wresting our supremacy in the field from us, he took off his pads and gloves, and promptly proceeded to get out the rest of the side when all the other English bowlers had failed. As a football player, he was regarded as one of the most brilliant forwards of his time, and many a hard-fought battle has he gone through for the honour and glory of the Old Etonians. At raquets and tennis he is acknowledged to be one of the foremost exponents. When, then, we find an old champion—and he thoroughly deserves the title—standing up and declaiming against the excessive worship of athletics as a common danger to the rising generation, we may rest assured that he has good ground, for taking the stand he does. Similar opinions have been expressed by other famous men, and when I read somewhere, as I did a few days ago, that much of the old-world chivalry was being gradually driven out of our sports and pastimes by the exigencies of the times, it occurred to me that there was a good deal of truth in the remark.

### THE EXPLOITATION OF ATHLETICS.

If possible, I am inclined to think the exploitation of athletics as great an evil as the undue worship. And not only will this apply to athletic games as generally understood, but also to cricket and football. A friend of mine who is in close touch with athletic legislation was explaining to me quite recently that the disclosures made in the recent notorious cases were simply disgraceful, and the wonder is how the "black sheep" managed to keep their nefarious doings secret so long as they did. To plead—to whine, perhaps, would be the better expression—that there are others quite as bad simply goes to show how badly our amateur sports are honeycombed by jobbery and hypocrisy. Personally, I have no sort of compassion for men who descend to such despicable tactics. To demand payment in cash and dictate terms whilst posing as amateurs seems to me to be the height of meanness. It has been made fairly evident that a snug little ring has been broken up, and slow though the Amateur Athletic Association may have been in appreciating the presence of scandals which must have been palpable to thousands, the officials are to be congratulated upon bringing the charges home and inflicting just and prompt punishment. At least one record ought to be expunged from the books of the A. A. A., and were this done it would find no place amongst professional records. It has been a sad and sorry business the Association has had to go on with, but having put their hands to the task it may be hoped they will not relax their efforts until the path has been purified much more thoroughly. There must be scores of men waiting to be found out.

### BOOKMAKERS' AMATEURS.

One of the greatest difficulties the National Cyclists' Union has had to contend with is the suppression of the makers' amateur, an individual, it may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, in the employ of a firm, or assisted in some shape or form by the loan of machines or payment of expenses when racing. By stringent legislation many of the so-called abuses have been remedied. But the racing cyclist who received help in this way was a prince of sportsmen compared with the bookmakers' amateur, the individual who has to run to orders and win or lose as the "book" may dictate. Cycle racing, generally speaking, was never better or keener than when the men were riding in the interests of one or other of our big firms. They were expected to win, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred might be depended upon to do their level best. With the amateur athlete (save the mark) it is very often enough a question of the "book" first and honour nowhere. From trainers, from betting-men—aye, and from competitors themselves. I have heard stories that anyone outside the pale of athletics would scarcely credit. And when any deeply-laid plot is required, and elaborate arrangements become an absolute necessity, your bookmaker's amateur can be depended upon to fulfil his share of the contract, with something to spare. Not so many years ago the North of Ireland was a favourite hunting-ground for the "bookies" and their allies. Betting was then rampant—I am led to understand that "coups" are not so easily brought off nowadays—and if rival schools happened to be "out" at the same meeting, as sometimes occurred the "cutting-up" required a man of finesse and strong will. Sprints, quarter-miles, and half-miles were usually patronised most. A few weeks before a big meeting, a quiet little party would wander over to the Green Isle in the most unostentatious manner, and by running yards and yards below their proper form, one at least of the party would get in a big handicap on a certain winning-mark. Occasionally it has happened, so I have been informed, that the most elaborate schemes have been threatened by the presence of some well-known English professional, entered, of course, in an assumed name. An exposure of these frauds would have spoiled the "game" entirely, and so mutual confidences were entered into, and the "book" suited. Some few weeks ago when chance brought together a few old-timers, the conversation turned upon the recent sensational suspensions. In the company was a once brilliant quarter-mile runner, and for an hour or so he entertained the company with a few little exploits in which he had been concerned with great success. It is, of course, impossible for me to give names, but the stories he told were so circumstantial, and fitted in so accurately with much that I had long suspected, that little room for doubt was left in anyone's mind. A certain North of England school (that is as near as I can put it) had arranged a splendid "coup" not a thousand miles from Belfast, and meant making the most of it. A rival school saw money was to be made, but instead of going over to Ireland to back the "sure" winner they had been put on, a professional was taken over to upset the "pot." The amateur who had been "let" the handicap was backed heavily. There was always plenty of cash to be found to lay against his chances, whilst the very knowing fraternity lumped their money on the professional, who started at a big price. A more barefaced swindle could scarcely be imagined, for of course thy "pro." "rolled home," as our entertainer put it, and whilst one party went well-night penniless from the scene the other side chuckled in their glee. It is this betting business that is at the bottom of many of the present-day abuses.

### SPOILING THE PHILISTINES.

The men who generally upset these plots when they happen to be discovered are the handicappers, and no one had a keener perception in such matters than poor Tom Sutton, of Manchester, whose loss to the athletic world has not yet been adequately realised. Transparently honest himself, he had a thorough detestation of these "wrong uns," and if ever he had a suspicion that all was not fair and aboveboard he instantly requested the officials to refrain from putting any number on the telegraph board. Jealous of his handicaps, he very naturally objected to having them completely spoiled by any "outsider" running to order. The effrontery of some of these "gentry" is simply amazing. One would think they did not patronise a "class" gathering, but their assurance leads them to undertake almost any risk. Some years ago the mile handicap at Notts Forest sports—a justly celebrated gathering—was carried off with ridiculous ease in wonderfully fast time. At once suspicions were raised, and some of the officials went to the competitor's dressing tent to interview the winner. Too late they arrived, for slipping a long ulster over his running costume he had popped out of the grounds into a convenient cab and was seen no more that day. He had fulfilled his mission, and I believe it has never been discovered to this day who the man was, although the name of a celebrated Preston runner was freely bandied about. That these people do not always get off scot-free a little incident at one of the Stourbridge meetings will prove. This little out-of-the-way meeting used to attract all the big guns of the athletic world, and many a famous performance has been witnessed on the old cricket ground. A couple of West of England runners got themselves into sad trouble by working the "professional" dodge, and but for the phenomenally fast time accomplished in the mile it is probable the offence would never have been discovered. There was a bit of a scare in certain portions of the ground when the officials absolutely refused to hoist the numbers, but their action was justified in every way. After a fairly long experience of these gatherings I am firmly convinced that betting is sapping all that is best and most manly out of our athletics, and until a few of the ringleaders are hunted down matters will not be much better.

### DOES PROFESSIONALISM PAY?

If I were asked to answer this question so far as it affects our so-called amateur athletes. I should say, without the slightest hesitation, certainly not. We have had but few examples of men who have achieved any fame on the amateur path succeeding as professionals, and the only runners I can call to mind who have made money afterwards are W. G. George, Arthur Wharton (who carried off a Sheffield Handicap), T. M. Nicholas (a Manchester handicap winner), Wilkinson, of Newcastle, and in a lesser degree, perhaps, W. Snook. J. W. Roby jumped right to the front as an amateur, and afterwards did a lot of good performances as a professional, but I question if he found the game worth the candle to any considerable extent. We have yet to see what measure of success will fall to the share of men like Bacon, Downer, Conneff, or Watkins. Properly trained, the first-named is for and away the best miler the amateur path has seen for a good many years. But we have no Cummings to-day, so far as I am aware, and unless Conneff can manage to defeat the ex-Salford Harriers' man Bacon, will probably "go to seed" for want of an opponent. There may be money to be had out of a series of matches between the pair, but after they have been decided, what then? With Downer the case is slightly different, though one would have thought that such a brilliant performer would have gone for higher game than presented by a somewhat unpretentious Edinburgh handicap. Now that the A.A.A. officials have commenced the weeding out process, however, we may find a new school of professionals springing up, as in the cycling ranks, and then the chances of the expelled may be more favourable. Who knows?

# THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Contrary to expectation, instead of being a keen contest, the international struggle has ended in a very easy win for the Bombay Presidency. That the Presidency won on the merits of the game, no one will doubt. The Parsees were outplayed at all points of the game. This unexpected result is to be traced to the absence of Gagrat, Writer, and Bapasola. The fielding of the Parsees was very weak in the absence of Gagrat and Bapasola, the two best fielders among them. Whatever may be the reason of the absence of Gagrat and Writer, I think the selection committee did not take a wise step in accepting their refusal to play. It was the duty of the Committee to do its best to include these two giants, as well as Bapasola in the Parsee eleven. The committee, however, neglected this duty, and as a consequence the Parsees have suffered a crushing defeat. Again, the selection of the Parsee eleven was faulty. Spencer, Davur, and D. Mody at least might have been left out with advantage in favour of better men. I hope this letter will induce the committee to make a better selection for the return match to be played at Poona. In my opinion the following gentlemen are best fitted to represent the Parsees:—Messrs. R. D. Cooper (capt.), B. D. Gagrat, D. D. Kanga, D. C. Daruwalla, D. M. Writer, B. C. Machliwala, N. C. Bapasola, D. M. Raja, N. K. Bharucha, K. M. Mistry, and B. M. Billimoria. I hope the selection committee will be awakened to its sense of duty, and will do its best to secure the above cricketers for the match at Poona. I think most of your readers will agree with me that the above combination would form the strongest Parsee XI., and the Presidency players will not carry all with them as they did at the last match.—Yours, &c.,

D. J. W.

# THE ABSCONDING MERCHANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the particulars contained in your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette," regarding the arrest of the Memon merchant, at Aden, in which it is stated that I had wired to Aden in order to avoid difficulties in arresting him, I beg to inform you that no telegram was despatched by me to Aden, as it was considered unnecessary to do so. You will, therefore, oblige by having the statement rectified.—Yours, &c.,

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Aug. 24.

# MILITARY NEWS.

THE Cavalry detachment at Mangrota outpost has been reduced from 25 to 17 sabres, on the understanding that an Infadtry detachment of 21 rifles remains at the post.

MAJOR T. F. BUSHE, No. 26 Company Eastern Division, will proceed home on promotion, Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Monck-Mason, No. 9 Company Western Division, will proceed home on promotion.

THE following postings and appointments in the Royal Artillery have been approved:—Major A. B. Helyar has been posted from the 45th Field Battery to No. 9 Company Western Division. Captain K. Combe has been posted from "K" Battery R. H. A. to the 19th Company Eastern Division. Captain W. E. Wingfield has been posted from No. 1 Depot Eastern Division to No. 26 Company Eastern Division. Captain J. R. Stansfeld on absorption from the seconded list has been posted to No. 1 Company Eastern Division. Lieutenant J. Dalby, 61st Field Battery, has been appointed to "K" Battery R. H. A. 2nd-Lieutenant J. W. Hope has been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division.

MAJOR W. F. CAHUSAC, 21st Bombay Infantry, took over the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, yesterday, from Major J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, on his return from leave.

THE latest lunatic asylum story comes from Glasgow. Two revered Councillors of "the second city" were taken over a large asylum by one of the patients, a safe man. He had led them to a room to a display a view from a window when someone shut the door, with its self-acting lock, and the three men were prisoners. The patient alone preserved his composure. While the Councillors kicked to be released, he remarked: "If I were you, I would be quiet." No help coming, the Councillors grew desperate; beads of perspiration stood on their brows and they fairly yelled. "If I were you," repeated the patient, soothingly, "I would keep quiet." "But we're no daft," pleaded one of the visitors. "Hoots, mon? that's what I said masel' when I was brocht in!"

# AFFAIRS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, AUG. 20.

A MINISTERIAL order has been published, directing all Municipal Corporations in Portugal and the Colo-niesto set apart from income one percentum in favour of the "Institute of Protection," which was created in 1891 to afford relief in the shape of pension or pecuniary assistance to soldiers in distress. Hitherto the order has been evaded, but power has now been given to the Revenue Department to recover the amount. Dr. Raphael Pereira, the late Principal of the Medical Department at Goa, who was transferred to Guinea, has been temporarily attached to the Colonial Medical Department at Portugal. The fourth centenary of the discovery of the new route to India will be celebrated in Portugal in July 1897. The Goa Government has appointed a committee composed of influential officials and natives to get up a demonstration in Portuguese India on the same occasion. As the suspension of constitutional guarantees continues in Novas Conquistas, the Council of War has been reorganised under a different form, and Mr. F. A. Ochoa, the Auditor-General of the Council, has been relieved of his duties. His Excellency the Governor-General has issued orders to organise for Portuguese India a Squadron of Mounted Cavalry, which will be composed of 194 men, including officers, and 176 horses. The measure is intended on the principle of economy to dispense with European troops from Portugal, as well as to procure quiet from disturbances occasioned by robberies and revolts. The Cavalry is to do duty in any place where its presence may be required. The men will be armed with sword and carbine, and will have to fight on foot and horse-back. A committee has been appointed to select a uniform suitable for the Cavalry. The new mounted corps will be called "Indian Dragoons." It was reported that a committee of officers with some experts was sent to Bombay, with the object of choosing horses and men, the former from Bombay and Sind, and the latter from the Punjab. Mahomedans will be given preference in enlisting the recruits. Senhor Neves Ferreira is a new man to India, otherwise he would know that when the late expedition under his Highness the Duke of Oporto proceeded to Goa, a mania of having a mounted Cavalry to put down the rebellion caught hold of the officials. Some 140 horses were purchased in Bombay, paying between Rs. 400 to 500 per head. The Cavalry was never used. The horses died of want of care and starvation, and the remaining skeletons were disposed off in a public auction, at Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. Some three lakhs of rupees were thus thrown away. It is to be hoped that the "Indian Dragoons" of Senhor Neves Ferreira will give better results.

# PORTUGUESE TARIFFS AND SUBSIDIES.

THE following is the Translation of a Provincial Decree No. 80 of 20th July, published in 'Boletim Official' No. 80 of 21st July 1896, and republished for information by the Revenue Department, Bombay:—

The rate-payers having frequently and in different forms manifested the necessity of abolishing or substituting the taxes 'Contribution on House-rent and Income,' because the former was not suitable owing to the absence of element of wealth as well as owing to deficient commercial movement to give impulse to urban buildings, and the latter burdened the small industries which otherwise require protection;

Considering that these two taxes, which include in a greater part rate-payers less wealthy or poor only, produce an enormous debt, most of which is unrecoverable;

Considering the absolute necessity of promoting the development of the industry of commerce and navigation, the principal sources of public wealth;

Considering the present circumstances of the Treasury cannot favour this development with the sacrifice of the receipts which are at present collected;

Considering that it is indispensable to remove, if not completely to destroy, the obstacles which more visibly oppose, the desired purpose such as the taxes which directly fall on industry or on capital raised for its development;

Considering that the simplification of taxation is always advantageous both to the Government and to the rate-payers, relieving at the same time from direct taxation the poorer people;

Having heard the Secretary of Fazenda, and making Use of the authority granted me in Decree dated 22nd May 1896, I am hereby pleased to decree the following:—

Art. 1.—The taxes 'Contribution on House-rent and Income' sanctioned per Decrees Nos. 2 and 3 of 1st September 1881, are abolished.

Art. 2.—The additional tax on land property sanctioned per Decree No. 6 of 1st September 1881 is increased from 5 to 10 per cent.

Art. 3.—An additional tax of 5 per cent. will be levied on land property to meet the charges of the revision or modification of the taxation, which after completion of those works will cease to be collected.

Art. 4.—An additional impost of 20 per cent. will be levied on import duties collected by the Customs.

Section 1.—The additional impost of 20 per cent. on Customs duties will be reduced to 10 per cent. on national produce imported by foreign vessels and on foreign produce imported by national vessels.

Section 2.—National produce imported by Portuguese vessels will be exempt from this additional impost.

Art. 5.—Capital raised for the purpose of developing rising industries, or for creating others within a period of five years from the publication of this decree will be exempt from impost of 10 per cent. on the use money paid for the loan.

Section 1.—This exemption will be granted by orders of the Governor-General on proposition of the Secretary of Fazenda, after duly ascertaining how the capital raised has been applied.

Section 2—The creditor shall register in the Fazenda office a statement for record, declaring what industry the capital is intended for. This registration will be endorsed and declared without any effect when the exemption referred to in this article has been granted, or will be converted into a direct manifest when it is known that the capital has been applied for other purpose than that declared, the creditor in this case paying double impost for the time the declaration was incorrectly manifested.

Art. 6.—A premium of 10 per cent. will be awarded on capital employed in factories that may be established in this State within the period of eighteen months from the date of publication of this decree, in every case when the capital is or exceeds fifteen thousand rupees, including in this calculation the land, buildings, and machinery. This premium will be awarded within the first month, such factories commence working.

Section 1.—Produce exported by such factories or others that may be started in future shall enjoy the benefit of 'Drawback' on the original material used in their manufacture.

Section 2.—Special rules shall fix the formalities to be followed in conceding the 'Drawback' referred to.

Art. 7.—A premium of thirty thousand rupees will be awarded to the first Firm, who within eighteen months from the date of publication of this decree establishes a regular steamer service under the Portuguese flag between any ports and those of Portuguese India, Goa, Marmagao, Daman, and Diu) This premium will be increased by 50 per cent. if this service extends to other Portuguese ports besides those already referred to in Portuguese India, or in case the Firm is national.

Section 1.—This premium will be awarded when the Firm have realty established a regular navigation service for a space of one year, and which at the time of receiving the premium money shall bind themselves with due formalities and guarantees to continue the same service, for at least six years.

The authorities and other persons to whom this may concern should so understand and comply.

J. A. DE B. DAS N. FERREIRA,
Royal Commissioner.

Palace, Nova Goa, 20th July 1896.

---

YESTERDAY, at the Hight Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee heard the suit filed by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, against the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, and its directors. The plaintiffs ask that it may be declared that the threatened payments or distribution among the shareholders of the company of a sum of Rs. 15,000 as a dividend was *ultra vires* and illegal, and contrary to the memorandum and articles of association, and a violation of the rights of the plaintiffs and other policy-holders in the company; that the directors may be restrained from paying or distributing among the shareholders the sum of Rs. 15,000; and that, in the alternative, the directors may be decreed to repay to the company the amount that may be paid or distributed among the shareholders as a dividend for 1894 in excess of the amount properly payable to them. It was further asked that the first and second defendants may be decreed to pay to the company the sums improperly paid away to the shareholders as dividends during the years 1893 and 1894 for the years 1892 and 1893, respectively. The defence is that these payments were made in a perfectly legitimate way with the knowledge and consent of all the shareholders, including the plaintiffs; and that the defendents are in no way liable for what they had done. The hearing of the suit is proceeding.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday, it was resolved to increase the productive power of the mill by the addition of about 15,000 spindles, and to increase the capital of the company to twenty-two and a-half lakhs of rupees by the creation of 1,500 new shares of Rs. 500 each.

# THE LIABILITIES OF THE MEMON MERCHANT SETTLED.

WITH regard to the charges pending against the Memon merchant, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, we learn that his liabilities with the French Bank have been settled, a sum of Rs. 140,000 having been paid up. With reference to the two other cases, the matters are being arranged, and the prosecutions in all these three cases are likely to drop.

## ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST JANI SETT.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Tularam Radhakison, and applied for a warrant against Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub on the charges of cheating, forgery, and forging a valuable document. The complainant, Tularam Radhakison, in his information, said he was one of the owners of the firm of Nundram Begraj, shroffs and bankers. Accused, on the 2nd instant, got complainant to lend him Rs. 2,500 on a promissory note. On the 3rd inst., he applied for a further advance of Rs. 2,500, against which total sum of Rs. 5,000 he offered to endorse to complainant's firm a promissory note, dated Calcutta, the 29th July (ultimo), payable fifty-seven days after date, and alleged to have been drawn by one Abdul Currim Oomar, of Calcutta, in favour of accused. Complainant agreed to the proposal, and the loan was effected. He endorsed the promissory note to the Bank of Bengal for collection. On hearing that accused had absconded, he wrote to Abdul Currim Oomar, at Calcutta, who denied all knowledge of the promissory note.

His Worship told Mr. Mulla that as the accused had already been admitted to bail, he would not grant a warrant in this case, but a summons could be issued.

# THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING A COFFEE-PLANTER.

THE case in which Syed Abdul Gung charged Syed Ahmed and Kalendar Khar with the theft of Rs. 5,400 in currency notes was called on for hearing before Mr. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. The case was taken up three times last week, and it stands postponed till to-morrow (Wednesday). Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinkar, pleader.

Sheevaii Nanjaippa, a resident of Berar, in the Mysore District, testified to the currency notes being handed over to Haji Abdul Rassul Khan by his master, Patri Budappa. He wrote a letter of introduction on the firm of Beewu Gunnaji in Bombay, which was handed over to Rassul Khan after it had been signed by his master. This was six months back. He produced the books containing the entries in regard to the notes. The halves of the notes were sent to Bombay under a registered cover, while the other halves were kept by the complainant himself.

Kapurchand Gujaji, "keylidar" of the shop of Gunnaji Bowaji, said that, on the 10th of February last, the complainants and the accused called at his master's shop and handed over a letter to his master which, amongst other things, stated that the complainant was a rich man and had come to Bombay to buy jewellery. He testified to receive halving of currency notes for Rs. 5,000, the other halves of which were produced by the complainant.

Raj Mahomed, examined by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, said that he remembered accompanying the accused to the bazaar and assisting them in the purchase of a silver watch and chain. On one occasion he accompanied them to Mahim when they gave him Rs. 10 for pan-sopari and further promised that they would get him a handsome reward from the complainant, who was introduced to him as a nobleman by the accused. At the request of the latter he rented a dewankhana in Hujria Street, opposite the mosque of that name. It was rented from Mahomed Tucki for a monthly rent of Rs. 5. Subsequently, the accused asked him to rent a house for the complainant at Mahim, saying that he (complainant) was a nobleman, and as the "Ramzan" was approaching it was desirable to hire a house for him in Mahim. Thereupon, he and the accused searched for a house and fixed upon one close to the bazaar, and a dewankhana was approved of. The first accused was the spokesman for the settlement of the rents. The following morning he was informed by Abdul Gunny that the accused had stolen notes and disappeared. He called upon the complainant, who showed him the tin-box, from which Rs. 5,400 worth of currency notes had been extracted, and also pointed some clothes and bedding belonging to the accused which they had left behind. Witness advised complainant to inform the police of the theft. The complainant, who was unwell, left for Meeraj, after having procured some money from the Javerbee Bazaar. When Purshotum once asked him why the accused had not kept their appointment and called at his shop to give him the promised reward, he informed him that accused had been charged with theft. Purshotum then informed him about his having cashed a five-hundred rupee note for them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that he found no iron instruments in the box. The house at Mahim suited them all. Gulam Rasul Khan found Bombay hot, and, therefore, he wanted to go and stay at Mahim. There was nobody present when the accused said they would please him. He had not received any gratification from the accused. He had got a witness summons in the case. He told the solicitor all that he knew of the case.

Mahomed Tucki corroborated the fact of his renting the room to the accused. He saw complainant and the accused in the room when he went to his work at the dock, but when he returned he was informed that a theft had been committed and accused absconded.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Mr. Velinkar, who defended the accused, applied that the case should be taken up from day to day. He objected to any postponement. He said that great efforts were being made by the prosecution to get evidence in the case.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali said that he was sorry to see that Mr. Velinkar objected to any reasonable postponement. He was most anxious to finish the case as soon as possible Nothing was farther from his mind than to delay the case unnecessarily. As to the statement made by Mr. Velinkar, the counsel pointed out that it was their duty to try to get all possible evidence to preserve the ends of justice. Was it not their duty to make justifiable and honest efforts to secure evidence?

The magistrate: Of course, you are quite right. The prosecution have every right to bring before the court all the available evidence.

Mr. Aun Ali then said that they had traced two currency notes in Bombay, but as they were now in the Paper Currency Office at Madras, he had applied to the Commissioner to forward the notes as they were required in evidence. The Commissioner wrote back to say that the note would be forwarded if his Worship wrote officially for them. In order to expedite the matter, he suggested that the magistrate might wire to the Commissioner at Madras to forward the notes. He offered to pay the expenses of the telegram.

The magistrate said that he had no objection to send the telegram, provided the prosecution paid the expenses.

Mr. Aun Ali handed over the telegram charges to the Clerk of the Court, and the magistrate accordingly advised the Commissioner of the Paper Currency at Madras to send the notes as they were required in evidence.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

# THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

THE first general memorandum on the prospects of the Cotton crop has been issued by the statistical bureau. The reports from Bombay are incomplete, but so far as they go, it appears that the area sown is 13 per cent. below the average, and the seedlings have suffered from the excessive rain at the end of July. In Madras the area sown is 55 per cent. less than usual. In Berar it is only 3½ less and the prospect is good generally. In the Central Provinces sowings were satisfactorily carried out under seasonable conditions over a large area than usual and germination was on the whole successful. The present prospects are excellent, but a break in the rains is required to permit of hoeing and weeding. (There has been a break since the date of the report.) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sowings were undertaken in seasonable conditions, and germination was successful in the principal cotton-growing tracts. In other places, where cotton is not largely grown sowings were late, the rain having been irregular in quantity and distribution, and the crop is suffering from lack of moisture, but prospects have improved during the last week with the good rain; the area sown appears to be about the same as last year. In the Punjab rainfall was insufficient for early sowings, except in some districts of the Delhi Division, where the rain was good and an increased area was placed under cotton. Elsewhere there was a decline greater in the North-Western and Western than in the Central tracts. The area sown is 16·7 per cent. less than the area stated in the final forecast of last year, but 13 per cent. more than the average. The decline in the area compared with last year is mainly limited to unirrigated tracts as in the North-Western Provinces. Prospects have greatly improved during the last fortnight with good rain in most districts.

A forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg shows that 4,211 tons are likely to be available for export as compared with average of 3,569 tons. This means a 19-anna crop, but it is 30 per cent. below that of last year.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdalla M. Dhramsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramji Nusserwanjee Servai, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered the proposition proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, on the 10th instant, as under:—

That letter to the President, No. 1216, Educational Department, dated 3rd July 1896, from Mr. Acting Secretary Logan, be recorded; (2) That the Corporation tenders its best thanks to Government for sanctioning a building grant to the Municipality of Rs. 50,000; (3) That the Corporation feel at the same time bound to point out that they do not understand the reference in the said letter to the provisions of clause 2 (c) of section 120 of the Municipal Act of 1888, that the said section does not apply to building grants, and that Government themselves have recognised such principle in the building grant for the Bhuleshwar school; (4) That they are equally unable to understand the reference to a contemplated school in Tank Street, but they intend to appoint a Committee to frame proposals for utilizing the building fund for primary schools; (5) That they regret that Government think that there are circumstances which are likely to make it impossible for Government to contribute large sums annually towards the building of primary schools in Bombay; (6) That the Corporation desire to point out that, previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, 1888, when there was no legal obligation on the Corporation for the maintenance of primary education and the care of primary education in the City of Bombay vested in Government, no building grants for the construction of primary schools were ever made, though such grants for primary schools were largely made for the rest of the Presidency; (7) That the inability of Government to contribute a moiety of the cost equally with the Corporation will unfortunately result in defeating the object which both Government and the Corporation have at heart; (8) That, under these circumstances, the Corporation requests Government to inform it if, in case the Corporation raises a loan of, say, from 10 to 18 lakhs for building primary schools, Government will be pleased to undertake to contribute a moiety of the annual payment for interest and sinking fund; (9) That the Corporation is of opinion that, pending the construction of new school-houses, it is most desirable that the balances shown in the Joint Schools Committee's budgets should be applied to a considerable extent in renting better and more suitable houses than exist at present.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, who had moved the adjournment on the last occasion, resumed the debate. He said that it was a matter of congratulation that the question of housing the primary schools had now been actively taken up by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the leader of the House, and that it should also attract the earnest attention and solicitude of some of the well-known educationists of Bombay, who exercised such powerful influence outside the Corporation. With such assistance it was hoped that the Corporation would be able to accomplish the object they had in view in the near future. If the credit for the present moment was due to anyone, it must instantly be given to the keen and kindly interest, and the searching enquiry held by their esteemed Governor in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He might say that, were it not for Lord Sandhurst moving in the matter, the scheme would not have received that stimulus and push which it had received during the last few months. The time was not now far distant when they could look forward to abandoning the present ill-lighted and ill-ventilated school-houses, and substitute for them buildings where they could safely send their little ones for the purpose of education. He wished to refer to certain figures, but before doing so he might inform the Corporation that the joint note prepared by Mr. Kirkham and himself only referred to a portion of the scheme. What they desired to lay before the Corporation was that the ten lakhs of rupees for which the loan had been recommended was required for the first decade only, and fifteen lakhs the next decade. After this explanation, the Corporation might safely take in hand what had been laid before them by Mr. Mehta. A beginning must be made, and in order to make the beginning there was only one course open to them and it was to go to Government and ascertain how far they were prepared to meet the Corporation. It would perhaps not be prudent on their part at that stage to definitely lay down what they were themselves prepared to do in the matter; but they must in the first place, as suggested by Mr. Mehta, ascertain how far the Government with their proposed grants for the construction of school-houses during the year for the whole of the Presidency, would be prepared to spare money for the Corporation for the purpose indicated. He (Mr. Wadia) accordingly hoped that the Corporation would unanimously carry the first eight propositions moved by Mr. Mehta, leaving out the last item, which did not refer to any message from the Corporation to the Government, but which was probably intended for the Joint Schools Committee. The ninth proposition was to the effect that the Corporation was of opinion that pending the construction of new school-houses it was most desirable that the balances shown in the Joint Schools Committee's budget should be applied to a considerable extent in renting better and more suitable houses than existed at present. He wished to point out that the Committee had hitherto done all they could in the matter of providing better and more suitable school-houses. As far back as the year 1890 the late Mr. Justice Telang had brought forward a proposal at a meeting of the Committee asking the Secretary to submit a report as to the state and condition of the several schools in different parts of the town, and that report was available for use for the members of the Corporation, whenever it was required by them. That report would show that the schools at that time were in a very much worse condition than they were at present. During the last five years, that was to say, ever since the Corporation took charge of the primary schools, no less than half the number of the school-houses had either had fresh accomodation added to them, or removed to better quarters of the town. That would in itself show that the Joint Schools Committee did not relax their endeavours to procure better and more sanitary houses. They had been negotiating with landlords, some of whom demanded exhorbitant rents, and in fact they had been doing their level best, taking into consideration the funds at their disposal, to provide better and more suitable houses for primary schools. The Committee had also another complete scheme in view, which was to enter into leases with landlords, who were to alter or re-build or adapt their houses to the Committee's requirements, but the scheme could not be put into operation, because, for some reason or other, the solicitors of the Corporation who were requested to settle the draft leases had not yet submitted them to the Committee. In view of what had already been done, and what the Committee intended to do, he (Mr. Wadia) hoped that Mr. Mehta would not press the last paragraph in the series of the propositions moved by him

Mr. Rebsch said the deficiency of school accommodaation was admitted by everybody. What they had now to consider was to arrive at some definite conclusions and make some practical suggestions as to the ways and means. At present there were no certain data, no definite proposals, either for the Government or the Corporation to go upon. Mr. Mehta advocated the raising of a loan of ten lakhs for the construction of school buildings, whereas Mr Wadia who was chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, told them that day that an expenditure of ten lakhs would only serve as a first instalment in the direction of building reform, and that a further loan of about 18 lakhs would be needed to provide suitable accommodation for all such schools as were badly in want of it. Before they embarked upon any speculative scheme of building reform, and rather than send to Government a vague and indefinite reply in terms of the proposition moved by Mr. Mehta, he thought it best that the whole question be threshed out, from all points of view, by a committee of the Corporation, with the view of arriving at some definite scheme. The speaker then proposed an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the most economical means of providing the schools required for primary education and for financing their construction. That the committee be requested to draft a reply to Government letter, dated 3rd July, last, embodying in the report their financial proposals and showing how the present contributions to the cost of primary education would be affected both as regarded the share of Government and the share of Corporation. That the committee be composed of the president, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharmsi, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. S. Rebsch.

Mr. Sundernath Khote supported the amendment and proposed the addition of Mr. Javerilal's name to the committee.

Mr. Javerilal declined to serve on the committee, as he was not in favour of its appointment.

Mr. Dharamsey explained the law relating to the respective liability of Government and the Corporation with regard to the expenditure on account of primary education. He controverted the proposition advanced in the Government resolution that any building grant made by them should be practically regard as part of the maintenance grant made by them under section 120 of the Act, and that the building grant should be calculated along with the contribution for maintenance, in order to arrive at the minimum, fixed under the Statute as the amount which the Corporation were bound to contribute to the School Fund. Mr. Dharamsey supported Mr Mehta's contention that the building grant could not be confounded with the maintenance grant but that it was to be considered apart on its own basis. Section 120 did not contemplate the inclusion of building grant. The ground on this question must first be cleared before the Corporation would be in a proper position to make a definite offer. While this point was unsettled, it would be premature to approach Government. In his opinion a committee would be more desirable at a later stage of the proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that it was not the object of the Resolution to put forward any definite scheme for the Construction of primary schools in Bombay. Its object was to point out in what respect there was misapprehension in the mind of Government in regard to the interpretation of Section 120 (c), and to show that Government have to keep the maintenance fund entirely different from special building grants which may be made from time to time on account of building primary schools. The Resolution in short dealt with principles. With respect to the proposal as to the raising of loan, Mr. Rebsch said the amount of the loan was indefinite. It was to be from 10 to 15 lakhs. But it seemed to him that the amount of the loan could not but be indefinite. The Corporation could not at the present stage say what the total cost of all primary schools in Bombay. The price land of required for a school site would vary. What the resolution aimed at was the fixing of clear principles for arriving at a better understanding between Government and the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta agreed with Mr. Dharamsi that they had not yet arrived at the stage at which they should appoint a Committee, in order to go into all the details of a building scheme. The series of resolutions which he had moved were only meant to serve as a general reply to the position taken up by Government with regard to grants made by them for the purpose of school buildings. His object was to assure Government that the Corporation where in earnest in doing their duty towards primary education, and that at the same time, they wanted Government to do their part of the duty. It was the duty of the Corporation to tell Government that they were putting a novel interpretation on Section 120 of the Act in their desire to confound the building grant with the maintenance grant. This point should first be cleared beyond the possibility of any misunderstanding in future, before they formulated any definite scheme. The position of Corporation with respect to the respective liability of Government and the Corporation under section 120 was perfectly sound, and he would not like the Corporation to budge an inch from that position. With regard to the last paragraph of his resolution, suggesting to the Joint Schools' Committee the advisability of drawing upon the surplus balance for providing more suitable school-houses, he entirely agreed with Mr. Wadia that the committee were working in the right direction. If school buildings were hired long leases and fair terms were offered, he had no doubt that people would come forward and complete for the purpose of supplying such buildings as might be required by the committee.

Mr. Mehta then asked permission for the withdrawal of the last paragraph from his resolution, which was granted.

On a division Mr. Rebsch's amendment was lost and Mr. Mehta's proposition carried.

RULES FOR THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered letter No. 133, dated 6th May 1896, to the Acting Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, forwarding for sanction, under By-law 1, a set of rules and regulations for the conduct of the Joint Schools' Committee's Department.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia moved that the Corporation approved of the Rules and Regulations framed by the Joint Schools Committee, and that they be sent on to Government for confirmation.

In support of his motion Mr. Wadia said that the rules had been settled after mature deliberation. At the commencement of the career of the Joint Schools' Committee, it was noticed that they had frequently to deal with questions relating to the transfer, promotion, and leave of teachers, and that in the absence of any definite rules, regulating transfer and promotion, the committee were working more or less in the dark. In order to do away with a haphazard system, the Secretary was asked, about four years ago, to prepare a statement embodying the qualifications, the period of service, and several other facts relating to each of the teachers under the Joint Schools' Committee. Having been supplied with all these particulars, the committee proceeded to draw up a set of rules regulating their pay and promotion in accordance with their grade and qualifications. With this exception, the printed rules for the most part were a reproduction of the Government Code. The salaries under the new rules, which have been embodied in the printed volume, were practically on the lines of the scale adopted in the Government department. They, however, include provisions for the adequate reward of the better class of teachers, having the training college certificate, in accordance with their qualifications and their length of service, and they are calculated to better the position of the teachers under the committee.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that it might seem desirable perhaps to explain why he, a member of the Joint Schools' Committee, should come forward to propose a reference back to the committee of the rules and regulations. In the first place, he must state that the draft rules were before the committee, it was not possible for him to attend the deliberations of the committee, owing to the state of his health; but he did not stand in the way of the committee, sending them to the Corporation for approval. He believed that the committee had bestowed thought and care over them. When the rules were before the Corporation, he went carefully through them, and found that some of them were needlessly harsh, while others fell short of the requirements of primary education. Among the rules he objected to was Rule No. 1, Chap. 1, which prohibited a master from following any other profession. If the teachers had been liberally paid, such a provision would be reasonable; but as things stood at present, it was notorious that teachers were paid much below their actual wants and quite out of proportion to the work they did. In the majority of cases they received Rs. 10 a mouth, which even this Corporation, to be equal to wages paid to grooms and pattawalas in Bombay. Rule 6, Chapt. 2, regulated the admission of free studentships for backward classes. He was quite in favour of the percentage of free boys being extended to the backward classes. But if the required number of boys from the backward classes was not forthcoming, then were they to allow such vacancies to remain unfilled, or had they not better fill up such vacancies by the selections of boys from other classes, so as to make up the full 15 per cent. The rule as it stood, however, enjoined that boys of the advanced castes, such as the Brahmanical and trading castes, must in no case exceed one-half of the sanctioned percentage of free pupils, even though boys from the backward classes put in no appearance. This meant that the free studentships intended for the backward classes, if not filled up by them, were to be left unavailed of. He next directed attention to Rule 8, Chapter 4. That rule provided that presents made by private individuals of sweetmeats, &c., should be forwarded by the masters to the Secretary for disposal by the Joint Schools' Committee. With all due respect to the Committee, he must say that he could hardly conceive a more absurd or rediculous provision in the rules for the distribution of sweetmeats. He could hardly imagine these grave and revered Siegniors of the Joint Schools' interfering with the comforts of little urchins from six to eight years old in the matter of parched chanas or gram or confectionary, such as pendas or burfis, which a charitably disposed Hindoo gentleman might offer for little urchins of five to eight years of age should be allowed or not. He knew of no such rule under the old Code from which most of the rules were taken. They seemed for a moment to forget that they were breaking with an immemorial tradition or usage of the country in a most harmless matter. He had only to point to the absurdity of the rule to see it deleted. In the Mofussil he knew for certain that educational authorities were encouraging this wholesome custom by announcing the names of such donors in their school records, however small the amounts of their donations. Furthermore pointing out defects in rules three and six of Chap. 7. Mr. Javerilal proceeded to Chap. 8. which regulated the pay and allowances of teachers. These rules seemed to him hardly to come up in point of reasonableness or fairness to the rules regulating the pay and allowances for teachers of primary schools in the Mofussil. In fact they were less liberal than the roles in the old Code from which they were drawn up. The old Code, for instance, provided the limit of Rs. 60 to third year trained teachers, who had put forth more than twenty years' service. The rules now before them limited the salary of a teacher of a first-class school to Rs. 50 as the highest limit. It was true that an addition of Rs. 5 for service allowance on completing twenty years' service was provided in sub-section (b) of rule 6, chap. 8; it was true that Rs. 5 were to be further increased to Rs. 10, but such allowance was wholly discretionary and dependent upon the pleasure of the committee, and not claimable in the ordinary course of service. In Gujerat he know it for a fact that vernacular masters in primary schools, not only rose to Rs. 65 ordinarily, but as sub-deputy Inspectors they got Rs. 75, with such chances of promotion and prospects of rise in their own districts and with cheaper necessaries of life; was it to be expected that such trained teachers would accept service in Bombay, where living was so enormously costly. The present character of the teachers in the service of the Joint Schools' Committee, best illustrated his point. Speaking of the Gujerati schools, Mr. Javerilal pointed out that out of the total number of 96 teachers in Gujerati schools, only 16 or one-sixth the number belonged to the class of trained teachers and were matriculated, and 72 were untrained teachers. The reason was obvious. Practically there was no encouragement given to trained teachers. Next to the locating of the schools in better sanitary buildings, Mr. Javerilal thought the reform most urgently needed was in respect of placing the trained teachers on a level with their bretheren in the Mofussil. Unless the committee was prepared to bring up the scale of pay and allowances, it was hopeless to expect trained teachers to accept service in Bombay. The grievances of the masters in this respect were cordially supported and sympathised with by the several experienced Deputy Educational Inspectors who knew them well. Then as regards the large number of 72 untrained Gujerati teachers, it is a fact that for the lowest rank of them, the minimum pay of Rs. 10 was fixed by Government thirty years ago, when similar classes of teachers in the Mofussil received between Rs. 3 and 4. As Government had recently raised the pay of the latter to Rs. 7, it is but fair to Bombay men that their scale of pay should be raised to Rs. 15. The pay of Rs. 10 for a man and wife to live upon is really begger's pay. The Corporation have to take the fact of increased cost of living in Bombay into account. He proposed, therefore, that the rules be referred back to the Joint Schools' Committee for reconsideration.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Dhakji and Khote.

Mr. Dharamsi said that it was a mistake to suppose that the rules were not framed in a fairly liberal spirit, as might be seen from the face that the immediate effect of these rules coming into operation would be an increase of over Rs. 2,000 in the item for teachers' salaries. When these were under consideration, the committee had the benefit of the advice and opinion of a man of educational experience like Mr. Ghanesham Nilkhanth, who was then a member of the committee. Having been passed after careful consideration, the rules need not be sent back to the committee, unless the Corporation found anything really requiring modification.

Mr. Wadia, replying on the debate, said he was sorry that the amendment had come before the Corporation from Mr. Javerilal who, as a member of the Joint Schools, Committee, had ample opportunities of expressing his opinions regarding the rules at the proper time. Mr. Jeverilal was present at the meeting of the Joint Schools' Committee, at which it was decided to send the rules to the Croportion, and if the had been unable through illness or any other cause to give attention to the rules, it was perfectly open to him to have asked his colleagues to postpone the matter until he had looked through them. Under the new rules the teachers would be better off than those in the Mofusill and the speaker gave examples of Mofusill teachers from departmental directories in support of his contention, that the Bombay teachers were really better off, and that the new rule would be a further boon to them in that they involved an inrease expenditure of Rs. 2,000 immediately on their coming into force, and that they also contemplated a further increase in course of time.

Mr. Javerilal's amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost, and the original motion was carried by a majority.

A REJECTED PETITION.

The Corporation next considered letter dated 25th May 1896, from Mr. Chhaganlal B. Parekh forwarding copy of memorial to the Joint Schools' Committee, pointing out that the teachers of the Gujerat primary schools are invariably paid under their actual wants, and out of proportion to the work they perform.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved to the effect that the petitioner be informed that he should send such memorials to the Joint Schools Committee, which was the proper body to whom they should be addressed. The Corporation must not allow such applications, as it would be highly improper to entertain them. It would be subersive of all discipline, if such applications were allowed to be made over the heads of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wadia having seconded the proposition, it was carried nem con.

The meeting then terminated.

## ADDITIONAL PENSIONS FOR P. W. D. OFFICERS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that the Secretary of State has decided that the Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Forest, Public Works and Telegraph Departments holding any of the appointments enumerated in the following list and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, shall be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they shall have rendered not less than three years effective service in the appointments and provided also that in each case during such service the officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered to be deserving of the concession. In the Forest Department, Conservators of Forests, 1st grade; in the Public Works Department, the Secretary to the Government of India, the Director-General of Railways, Inspector-General of Irrigation, the Accountant-General, and all Chief Engineers and officers of corresponding rank in the several branches of the Public Works Department; in the Telegraphs Department, the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department (when the office is held by a member of the Indian Telegraph Department,) the Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India. To the above should be added any officers graded as Chief Engineer and seconded from the Public Works Department holding appointments of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service, provided the necessary conditions are fulfilled. The additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year now sanctioned will, in the case of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, be admissible to all officers who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893 and such of the officers who entered before that date as do not become eligible on retirement for the pensions mentioned in article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations. Under the orders of the Secretary of State contained in paragraph 10 of the despatch of 21st September 1893, officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893 (the date on which the despatch was received by the Government of India are not entitled to the special additional pension of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year mentioned in article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations.

## MAJOR MCKINLEY: A NUTSHELL BIOGRAPHY.

An American contemporary publishes the following as "a nutshell biography and study of Major McKinley," nominated as the Republican candidate for the United States Presidency:—

Age—53 years.
Birthplace—Niles, O.
Birthday—29th of January, 1843.
Ancestry—Scotch-Irish.
Parentage—Seventh child of William and Nancy McKinley, nee Allison.
Height—Five feet eight inches.
Weight—180 pounds.
Complexion—Dark.
Hair—Black, tinged with grey.
Temperment—Sanguine.
Manner—Deliberate.
Habits—Extremely temperate, smokes.
Mood—Restful, but an appreciative auditor for a good story.
Social Relations—Married, but has no living children.
Religious Denomination—Methodist.
His Fortune—dols. 20,000.
His Wife's Fortune—dols. 100,000.
His First Occupation—School teacher.
Military Career—Enlisted in Company E. Twenty-third Ohio, in June, 1861.
First Distinction—Won at Antietam.
Last Important Battle—At Cedar Creek.
His Profession—Lawyer; admitted in 1867.
His First Office—District Attorney of Stark county, O.
Public Career—Fourteen years in Congress and four years Governor of Ohio.
His Favourite Dress—Black.
His Musical Taste—Light airs and ballads.
His Favourite Novel—Has not read romances in recent years.
His Favourite Reading—Public documents, history, and economics.
His Favourite Subject—Tariff.
His Favourite Amusement—Says he hasn't any.

## CLOSE OF THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN.

The Naval manœuvres of 1896 have concluded. The general result is a victory for the Reserve Squadron, under Admiral Seymour. The Admiral not only effected the junction of the two parts of his fleet, but succeeded in bringing his united force into Lough Swilly, which was his main object. Another object of the fleet was to watch by means of cruisers and small craft, the movements of the enemy's Milford Haven or C Fleet, and either to bring it to action or prevent its being reinforced by its D squadron, the position of which was unknown to Admiral Seymour on his departure from Berehaven. The Reserve Fleet effected its entrance into Lough Swilly during a dense fog, while their opponents imagined—from the appearance of the cruiser Iris and two others which appeared to the south-south-west—that it was in that direction.

The Queen, on board the Alberta, paid a visit to the Fleet—numbering twenty-eight vessels exclusive of the destroyers—at Spithead on Tuesday evening (Aug. 4). The ships were dressed and the yards manned, and as the Alberta, flying the Royal Standard, steamed slowly through the lines, a Royal salute was fired. After stopping for a few minutes near the Blenheim, the Royal yacht returned to Cowes. Over one hundred and fifty members of Parliament arrived at Portsmouth by special train on Tuesday morning. After inspecting the dockyards and the warships in course of construction, they sailed round the Fleet at Spithead on board the Dromedary, and were received on the Majestic by the officers of that vessel.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners having refused to relieve themselves of the responsibility of the loan department by transferring it to the Bank of Bengal, are now considering the question of making more appointments to cope with the work.

The scheme referred to some time back for building houses on the "Warren Hastings" grounds at Alipore, does not contemplate the destruction of the old historical house. It is to be renovated and put into habitable condition, and surrounded with 16 bighas of land will be a desirable residence.

Cholera was not so prevalent in Burma last year as in 1893, although it occasioned a heavy death-roll, the aggregate number of deaths being 5,150. Arakan and Irrawaddy districts suffered to the greatest extent. Smallpox, too, declined throughout the province, but malarial fever claimed its usual quota. Good progress was made with sanitary works, some twenty lakhs of rupees having been expended for the maintenance and improvement of the public health. Rangoon was immensely benefited by the expenditure of thirteen lakhs on water-supply, extensions of the Shone and Anet drainage system, general conservancy and reclamation of swampy land. The Moulmein Municipality are maturing a similar scheme and considering the all-important matter of how to pay for it.

Last week's season report states as regards Bengal that more rain is urgently wanted for the autumn crops and transplanting the winter rice. Reports from the northern districts of Behar are also very unfavourable on account of the drought. On the other hand, the rice crop in Orissa has been seriously damaged by the late floods, and the rivers are again rising. Rain fell in all districts of the Punjab, except Peshawar, during the week, and prospects continue to improve. There are still between 12,000 and 13,000 persons employed on relief works in the Gwalior, Bundlekhand and Bhagelkand districts of Central India, of whom 4,500 are on railway works.

The total cost of the protective works in course of construction on the bank of the Indus opposite to the north of the city of Dera Ghazi Khan will be Rs. 6,74,700. Of this amount Rs. 2,02,000 will be lent to the Municipality by the Local Government at 4 per cent. which, with the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,28,700 of the loan previously granted, will give a consolidated loan of Rs. 3 30,000 to be repaid in thirty years. The remainder of the estimate for the new works will be provided from Imperial and Provincial revenues.

Dispensaries continue to be much used in the Punjab, last year's results showing a steady advance upon those of previous years. Greater confidence, and, if we might add, more commonsense exists among the Punjabi women than is to be found among the average women of India, excepting, perhaps, in Madras, and consequently the dispensaries are resorted to much more freely. The benefits of these institutions have extended widely throughout the province, although there has been a falling off in the number of vaccinations performed The time apparently is very far distant yet when that unknown instinct of gratitude shall have been engrafted upon the native nature and feelings of thankfulness shall find suitable expression for service rendered and good done. Subscriptions from natives were less last year than in the previous diminishing years, and seeing that those who reap the benefit of the dispensaries are not concerned to support them it is not to be surprised that contributions from Europeans show a corresponding falling off. The total of Rs. 10,461 (a good portion of which was contributed in half a dozen single donations) from the vast number of 3,260,617 patients certainly does not bespeak much monetary acknowledgment either from poor or wealthy natives.

The programme of the Indian Volunteer Rifles Association has been enriched this year by the Rivett-Carnac Challenge Cup, and competition for which is to be held under the Association's auspices. When Colonel Rivett-Carnac—whose services to volunteering in the N.-W. Provinces, and indeed throughout India, are still too fresh in memory to need recalling—was leaving the country, his battalion, the Ghazipur Volunteers, which included something like 99·99 per cent. of the European population of the Eastern districts as efficients, subscribed for a trophy that should hand down the name of their Commandant to future generations of volunteers. Some thirteen hundred rupees were collected, and they had been invested in the purchase of a Challenge Cup which has been made over to the Volunteer Rifle Association. The Association has wisely thrown it open to all teams composed of members of any one volunteer corps, irrespective of whether the competitors are members of the Association themselves or not, and it will thus become a corps championship contest in the real sense of the word, while the presence of such an event in the Association programme will strengthen its rising influence as a representative centre for volunteer interests in the matter of musketry, and perhaps in due time in other matters also, for such a central organisation is much wanted.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, lately officiating as Chief Commissioner of Burma, is now on leave at Simla preparatory to taking furlough.

Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Commissioner of Lucknow, intends, we believe, retiring shortly. India has now few attractions for senior Civilians.

During the current summer the Russians have established two new outposts in the Upper Oxus Valley in territory evacuated by the Afghans. One is at Kila Womar in Roshan and the other in the Ghund Dara near the Yashil Lake.

Mr. Hugh Fox, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, died on Thursday from enteric fever. He was the youngest Civilian in the N.-W. Provinces, and for a short period was in the Sitapur district, but about two months ago was posted to Lucknow. The funeral took place on Friday morning and was largely attended by officials and friends; the Rev. Father Petronius performed the last rites.

A Burma correspondent says it is thought highly probable that Mr. F. B. Hebbert will be appointed the first Agent of the Burma Railways and Mr. F. K. Bagley the Chief Engineer. The former, during his recent brief stay in Burma, did his work as a most capable and energetic administrator, and his appointment would be a very popular one. Mr. Bagley's services will be especially needed in the construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, which has been surveyed on several occasions by him and with the rapid pushing on of which he has been closely identified.

The crop and weather report for the week points to improved conditions in the Punjab. The reports from Behar are very unfavourable, and more rain is needed in the North-West Provinces, where 20,000 people are still on the relief works. Very heavy rain—much the heaviest since the break of the monsoon—fell at Lahore during the early hours of Friday morning.

Mr. J R Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, retired from service on the 21st instant, his fifty-fifth birthday. The Secretary of State, it is known, has been of late considering a reorganisation of the railway administration; one result of which would be the lapse of Mr. Bell's appointment; but the matter is not yet determined. If the post is retained, Mr. F. K. Upcott will probably succeed Mr. Bell.

A daughter of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and a young Hindu lady have passed their final examination at Edinburgh for the "triple qualification of physician and surgeon from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow." Both received their preliminary training in Bombay, and only quite recently arrived in England.

The London Court of Chancery, on August 5th, discharged the interlocutory injunction which had been granted against the Kruger Syndicate until the trial of an action pending at the suit of one Armstrong, respecting an arrangement to procure certain contracts from Eloff, a son-in-law of the President of the Transvaal.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—"Noteworthy is the suspicions with which Russian papers in their comments on Li Chung Tang's visit to England attempt to inspire him against Great Britain. They warn him from England, pointing out that China's future depends on Russia, France, and Germany, only, by which Powers she was saved from annihilation. The cynical egotism of British power showed itself, they say, in the Chino-Japanese war, when England would have obtained her secret aims in the Far East had the before mentioned Powers not come to the rescue of China. The Viceroy, they finally advise, should beware of England's flattery. As efforts are being made to represent the visit of La Hung Chang to France as having cost that country at least a million francs, M. Jules Melines organ stated that the hotel and all other expenses incurred during the sojourn of the Chinese statesman and his suite as the guests of the Government, did not amount to more than 80,000f. or a little over £3,000.

A statement is published by a Berlin paper to the effect that Professor Mendel, the well-known specialist for mental diseases, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to examine the condition of the Tsar. This is, however, denied in other quarters, where it is stated that the patient, though of princely rank, is not of the Imperial family.

A telegram received in Paris from St. Petersburg confirms the report that the Tsar will visit France at the end of September.

The death is announced of the Dowager-Lady Denevor, widow of the fifth Lord Denevor, who was in Holy Orders, and for many years Vicar of Fairford.

The ingenuous editors of the *Pall Mall Magazine* have been dreadfully hoaxed by some wicked wag. The great feature of their new number is "an unpublished poem by Wordsworth," which is announced as "a well-authenticated literary curiosity." This precious "unpublished poem" positively consists of six lines out of one of Wordsworth's most popular sonnets, beginning "The most alluring clouds that mount the sky," which was published some sixty years ago. To any one with any literary knowledge there would be a preposterous absurdity in the very idea of any work of Wordsworth's having remained unpublished for nearly half a century after his death. Where was this "poem" supposed to have been concealed all this time?

King, Menelik has commissioned a Belgian engineer to establish a telegraph system throughout Abyssinia.

A man, named Schroder, an official of a private Colonial undertaking in German East Africa, has been convicted by the Imperial Court in the Colony on a charge of gross brutality towards natives, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Great activity prevails at Kosheh now that the railway has been completed as far as that point. Wadel Bishara, the Dervish commander at Dongola and Osman Azrak, have quarrelled.

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., has launched forth another panegyric on cider. If the writing of letters is capable of popularising a beverage, the member for Hereford has ensured the universal acceptance of cider as an English drink; but, unfortunately, it takes a great deal more than paper, pen, and ink to induce people to buy an article which they know is sold to them at an exorbitant price. Cider-making (says the *Daily Telegraph*) can scarcely become profitable until it finds a large sale in the great cities, and it is not likely to do so as long as its retail price is higher than nourishing beer or stout. In Normandy and Brittany, the two apple provinces of France, a thirsty traveller may enter a cabaret or cafe anywhere and purchase for a sou, or a halfpenny, a "bol," about half-a-pint, of excellent cider; and he can buy it very good indeed in bottles for home consumption at three-halfpence the litre—about two pints and a half. In the hotels each person who sits down to dinner receives his carafe of cider instead of water; while if he desires it of unusual strength and sparkling—known as "cidre bouche"—such as is often sold in this country, after a little manipulation, as champagne, he may have it at fivepence the litre. This proves that cider is an exceeding cheap beverage. But what is the case in London? On draught in public-houses it is fourpence or fivepence a pint, while for pint botles delivered at home the price is three shillings a dozen. London cannot, of course, be expected to have it so cheap as towns in the cider counties, but the difference shown above is unreasonable.

Mr. Arnold White, in *Cassell's Magazine* tells this story, apropos of quick decisions in sudden danger:—"In the Red Sea, one burning hot morning, I was reading quietly on the taffrail of an outward-bound P. and O. boat. One of the smart young cavalary officers on the way out to join his regiment was playing with a little girl of six. She was running away from him, shouting with merriment, and heedless of consequences long as she escaped from her pursuer. Little Sunbeam rushed past me, leaped through the lower chain of the stanchion railing, and was in the boiling wake of the steamer before anyone could apprehend danger. I rose suddenly as I saw the child gain the bulwarks and two curious things happened. A form rushed past me, and, before the child had struck the water, the young cavalry sub. had flung himself over the railing and was in the air. The two bodies struck the water within a second of each other, and, when both rose, they were not three yards apart. The nearest life-buoy that hung on the bulwark was thrown overboard so quickly by the quartermaster that it floated not thirty yards from where the two bodies were floating, and the order to stop the ship was given within four seconds of the occurrence, the whole scene being observed by the officer on watch; and the rapidity with which he stopped the ship and gave orders for the boat to be lowered, was happily rewarded by a rescue."

A writer on Human Inequalities on the *Popular Phrenologist* says the ears on the same head are probably more alike than any other of the twin organs of the body. With regards to the eyes, to say nothing of the fact that one eye is generally more open than the other, all oculists agree that the cases where the seeing powers of the two are equal—in the same head—are very rare. Usually men use the right eye the most. Watchmakers, engravers, micro copists, and mariners using a telescope, apply their right eye to the instrument, and generally overwork that organ. There is no good reason why both eyes should not be equally strong, but they are not. Tailors agree that the right shoulder is almost always lower than the left. This they account for from the almost universal habit men have of resting the left elbow on the desk while writing, and to the equally prevalent practice of those who carry heavy burdens resting them on the right shoulder. As regards the arms and legs, there is generally but slight difference. In the size of the hands and feet there is commonly a great variation, and, curiously enough, while it is the right hand that is generally bigger, it is the left foot that requires a size larger boot or shoe. Glove makers give the proportion of large right hands as 990 in 1,000, which, by the way, approximates to the proportion of right-handed persons in a community. The size of the hand is materially increased by labour. If we are to believe the ladies when they tell us they wear "fives" in gloves, then the human hand has grown smaller within the last twenty or thirty years. But the glove makers tell a different story, for they confess to marking all gloves a half-size smaller than they really are. This is because ladies almost invariably ask for one size smaller glove than they can wear. The difference in the size of the hands is so marked that the glove that fits the right hand will wrinkle on the left, looking, in fact, too large. When we come to the feet, we find the left foot, as a rule, the larger. While the right hand and arm are generally the bigger and stronger, the opposite leg and foot correspond in these particulars. We habitually stand on the left foot, and when a man puts his "best foot foremost, it is the left foot he steps off with, the left he uses most on a bicycle, the left he rests on to mount a horse; and ladies use the left one most at sewing-machine work. While the constant use of the right hand is a matter of training (monkeys use both equally), it would seem as though it was natural that the left should be most used, and hence the left is generally the stronger.

## THE FIRST HINDU VICE-CONSUL FOR PERSIA.

Wednesday afternoon witnessed a ceremony the like of which was never witnessed in this great metropolis writes a Calcutta paper and which historians are sure to bequeathe to future generations. It was the ceremony of presenting the "Firman" from His Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah, appointing Nawab Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore, Vice-Consul for Persia in Calcutta. The weather proved exceedingly inclement, but despite this fact some 60 or 70 of the "elite" of the Moghul community and other subjects of Persia responded to the invitation of the Consul at Calcutta and the Vice-Consul at Bombay, and assembled in the residence of Rajah Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore of Pathuriaghata. Amongst those present were Mr. H. M. Rustomji, Imperial Consul for Persia, Calcutta, and sons; Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, Imperial Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay; Mr. R. D. Mehta; Rai Bahadur Koylas Chunder Mukerji; Rai Bahadur Boikanto Nath Basu; and Babu Dhonesh Prokash Ganguly. At 3-30 p.m. the Vice-Consul for Persia, Mr. C. D. Rustomji read the "Firman" and afterwards delivered the following address:—

Nawab Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore.—In handing you this "Firman" from His Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah appointing you Vice-Consul for Persia in the city of Calcutta and which I have been specially deputed to bring to you by my esteemed friend His Excellency Mohtesham-es-Sultaneh. His Imperial Majesty's Consul General in India, I trust you will allow me to say a few words in expression of the great satisfaction both the Consul-General and myself have felt in having succeeded in getting the Court of Teheran to confer upon you this high and honorable post.

I know that you are the son of one of the richest and most esteemed native nobleman on this side of Indian nevertheless, I am persuaded you will feel proud of the honor now conferred upon you by His Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah as the first Hindu gentleman appointed a representative of a foreign power and your being made Vice-Consul by the Court of Teheran may well be considered a historical event of great interest.

Your worthy father, my good friend the Maharajah Nawab Saha Jada Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore, I am pleased to remark, is also the first Hindu gentleman, who holds the Imperial title of Nawab Saha Jada conferred upon him by the late lamented sovereign of Persia, Nusserud-din-Shah, a title most worthily conferred upon him in recognition of his being one of the most distinguished oriental "Savants," and I need hardly add, has lately been rendered Sereditary mainly owing to the strong recommendation of H. E. the present Consul General for Persia in India. It was also on being assured of the continued good will and the sympathy the Rajah Sahib has always evinced towards the subjects of the Persian Government in this country that our Consul-General unhesitatingly recommended the young Rajah to the notice of the Persian Government for the honorable office of Vice-Consul for Persia in which it is my good fortune this day to induct him.

In conclusion, I venture to recommend the young Vice-Consul to be zealous in the discharge of his duties in revision with, and under the direction of, the Persian Consul in this city, Mr. Hirjibhoy M. Rustomji, a gentleman well-known to you all as was his respected father, the late Manockji Rustomji also for many years Consul for Persia at Calcutta. I have now much pleasure in congratulating you, my friend oung Rajah,y on your nomination to the post of the Vice-Consul, which I feel confident, you will fill with honour to yourself and benefit to the Persian Government, and I fervently hope that God Almighty will, in his goodness, continue to bless you and your family and give you all long life and uninterrupted good health to enjoy the riches so bountifully bestowed upon you.

The following is a general translation of the Persian "Firman":—

As a fit and proper person is required for the better protection of the subjects and merchants of our August Government residing in Calcutta and as we are well assured that Nawab Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore is a gentleman, both capable, well inclined, and willing to promote the welfare of our said subjects, it is our will and pleasure herby to appoint and nominate in this Pitch-bill year the said Nawab Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore to be our Vice-Consul at Calcutta, and we require that he, the said Nawab Cumar Shyama Kumar Tagore will well and truly watch over the interests of our subjects and discharge all the duties pertaining to the office of Vice-Consul in accordance with existing treaties and subject to orders and direction of our Consul-General in India stationed at Bombay. 20th day of Showwal, 1313.

Mr. H. M. Rustomji, Consul for Persia, in presenting the "Firman," said:—It affords me very great pleasure and satisfaction in being the medium of presenting to you this evening the "Firman" of his Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah of Persia appointing you His Majesty's Vice-Consul in Calcutta. That pleasure is greatly enhanced by the fact of the very friendly relations which have existed between your family and mine for, I may say, three generations, and I trust these friendly relations will continue long. I now formally hand you the "Firman" and hope that you will long be spared to discharge the duties of the office upon which you now enter, with credit to yourself and to the satisfaction of the Government of the Shah. And for my own part, I can assure you of my hearty co-operation at all times.

The Kumar seemed to be gratly moved, nevertheless in a clear firm voice, which seemed to have the ring of true genuineness about it, he replied as follows:—

M. H. M. Rustomji, Imperial Consul for Persia, Calcutta, and Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, Inperial Persian Vice-Consul at Bombay:—

I am deeply sensible of the high honour which the Imperial Government of Persia have conferred upon me by appointing me as Vice-Consul for Persia in Calcutta, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the Imperial Government for this signal expression of good will and to His Excellency the Imperial Consul-General at Bombay on whose kind recommendation this appointment has been made and confirmed by my own Government. In attempting to carry out, through the kind help of senior officers, the responsible duties which have been entrusted to me, I shall always keep in mind the fact that this is the first appointment of the kind, which has ever been conferred upon a member of the Bengali community.

Now, I beg to tender you Mr. Cowasji my hearty thanks for the trouble you have taken in coming over from Bombay with a view to present me with the "Firmans" of the Shah-en-Shah and for the kind words which have accompanied the presentation. I also thank you, Mr. H. M. Rustomji, for the trouble you have taken in coming here this afternoon to give weight to the occasion by your kind presence.

## RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

THE LATE SIR JOHN PENDER.

The gross value of the personal estate of the late Sir John Pender has been entered at £348,179 4s, 3d., but the net or actual value is not stated, and the value of the real estate, if any, is also not stated. The executors are the testator's son, Mr. John Denison Pender, of 51, Sloane-street; Admiral Lord John Hay, of Fulmer-place, Slough; and Mr. Richard Enfield, of Bramcote, Notts, to each of whom the testator bequeathed for the executorship £100; to his said son, John Denison Pender, £50,000; to his grandson, Henry Denison Pender, £2000; to his four sisters, Mrs. Renwick, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Wake, and Mrs. Duncanson, £100 each; to Mrs. Renwick a life annuity of £120; to the children of the testator's daughter, Dame Marion Des Vœux, £1000; to Lord John Hay, £2000; to Eleanor White, governess to the testator's daughters, a life annuity of £100 to his coachman's wife a life annuity or £52, bequests to other servants, and to trustees a sum of £150 to apply from the income thereof £5 a year in continuance of a prize at Wellington College given by the late Lady Pender. Sir John Pender confirms the settlements made on his marriage, and having appointed to his daughter Lady Des Vœux, on her marriage, £10,000, he appoints the real estate of the settled trust to his son, John Denison Pender, and the personal estate of the settled trust as to fifty-four 158ths thereof to his said son, as to fifty-four 158ths to Lady Des Vœux, and as to fifty 158ths to his daughter, Miss Ann Denison Pender. Sir John Pender bequeathed his gold and silver presentation plate to his son, Mr. James Pender, M.P., for life, and after his death to his eldest son, with remainder to Mr. John Denison Pender, to the last-named of whom he bequeathed the Holme and Denison plate and his diamond stars and tiara, which are to be in trust for Mr. J. D. Pender's eldest son. The testator bequeathed his portrait by Herkomer to his son John, and he bequeathed the portraits of his two daughters by Millais, upon which he placed great value, to Miss Pender for her life, and after her death to Lady Des Vœux. Sir John Pender's residuary estate is to be taken as divided into 405 shares, of which 227 are to be in trust for his son James, 123 for his son John, fifty for his daughter Lady Des Vœux, and five for Miss Pender, but in the event of either of his sons without issue, the share of such son is to be in trust for the surviving son and Lady Des Vœux, but so that the share of the surviving son shall be four times as much as that of Lady Des Vœux. Mr. John Denison Pender is to bring into hotchpot against his share of the residuary estate the sum of £50,000 bequeathed to him, and Mr. James Pender is to execute a bond securing the sum of £14,000, which is to be held in trust as to one hundred and twenty-three 178th parts for Mr. J. D. Pender, as to fifty 178th parts for Lady Des Vœux, and as to five 178th parts for Miss Pender. Sir John Pender's estate is left in trust for sale and realisation, but with certain powers of postponement, and the trustees have liberty of investment on the security of landed estate in England, Scotland, and Wales. Lady Des Vœuz has power to appoint £1000 a year to her husband if he survives her.

Among other Wills were those of Mr. William Bellingham, £65,700; Mr. William Henry Dawson, £78,661; Mr. Charles Thornton Grainger, £8003; Rev. Armine Styleman Herring, £5511; Mr. Charles Wakefield Jackson, £50,870; Mr. John Brookes Johnston, £17,085; Sir Thomas Galbreith Logan, K. C B., M. D. £6331; Mr. Francis Lucas, £60,785.

## THE WEATHER.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Byculla. Cts. | Espl'ade. In. | Espl'ade. Cts. | Fort. In. | Fort. Cts. | Colaba. In. | Colaba. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 86 | 31 | 84 | 49 | 90 | 53 | 84 | 36 |
| Monday, August 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 86 | 31 | 84 | 54 | 90 | 67 | 84 | 37 |
| Total fall to Aug. 24, 1895 | 56 | 26 | 48 | 79 | 49 | 45 | 50 | 34 |
| Total fall to Aug. 24, 1894 | 70 | 50 | 57 | 12 | 58 | 35 | 50 | 54 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

### MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 272 | 28 |
| August 22nd | 0 | 73 |
| Total | 273 | 1 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·626 | Calm. | 2 | 97·5 | 81·0 | 72 | ... | .. | .. |
| Sirsa | 29·627 | W | 5 | 100·5 | 80·0 | 60 | 0·14 | ... | |
| Delhi | 29·632 | W | 3 | 96·2 | 80·4 | 63 | 0·06 | 20·76 | +0·60 |
| Agra | 29·642 | NW | 7 | 98·0 | 79·2 | 68 | ... | 10·56 | −9·31 |
| Cawnpore | 29·628 | W | 2 | 90·8 | 75·6 | 89 | 0·62 | 11·23 | — |
| Allahabad | 29·625 | WSW | 6 | 85·6 | 78·3 | 89 | 0·21 | 19·74 | −7·19 |
| Jhansi | 29·662 | WNW | 1 | 91·1 | 77·2 | 79 | 0·10 | 30·14 | +2·57 |
| Jacobabad | 29·647 | SE | 4 | 103·4 | 82·0 | 68 | ... | 1·85 | −0·70 |
| Karachi | 29·721 | WSW | 11 | 90·3 | 79·0 | 71 | ... | 13·07 | +7·63 |
| Jeypore | 29·703 | W | 4 | 96·1 | 75·4 | 74 | ... | 11·04 | −8·61 |
| Ajmere | 29·746 | W | 8 | 88·9 | 74·6 | 81 | ... | 23·95 | +8·52 |
| Deesa | 29·768 | WSW | 7 | 89·2 | 75·0 | 85 | ... | 24·92 | +5·25 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·761 | NW | 1 | 89·2 | 77·1 | 88 | 0·02 | 30·94 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·731 | W | 11 | 88·4 | 73·4 | 84 | .. | 19·01 | +7·84 |
| Rajkot | 29·782 | WSW | 6 | 86·9 | 71·8 | 89 | ... | 38·20 | +16·14 |
| Veraval | 29·785 | W | 8 | 81·0 | 77·3 | 89 | .. | 16·63 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·770 | W | 9 | 87·8 | 71·6 | 82 | .. | 27·39 | +5·41 |
| Indore | 29·774 | NW | 4 | 85·7 | 70·6 | 86 | ... | 23·35 | +2·03 |
| Saugor | 29·684 | Calm | 4 | 84·7 | 72·1 | 91 | ... | 32·21 | −1·51 |
| Jubulpore | 29·708 | WSW | 6 | 86·9 | 78·6 | 91 | 0·13 | 60·60 | +17·91 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·744 | SW | 4 | 89·3 | 71·6 | 86 | ... | 38·85 | +0·99 |
| Khandwa | 29·758 | NW | 8 | 85·2 | 73·6 | 82 | | 30·56 | +10·11 |
| Raipur | 29·6[illegible]9 | SSW | 7 | 86·8 | 74·1 | 90 | 1·22 | 54·11 | +18·85 |
| Nagpur | 29·695 | WNW | 5 | 89·3 | 75·1 | 80 | ... | 42·10 | +11·09 |
| Amraoti | 29·730 | WNW | 7 | 89·2 | 71·8 | 84 | ... | 26·61 | +4·21 |
| Akola | 29·751 | WNW | 11 | 88·0 | 72·7 | 76 | ... | 24·75 | +2·79 |
| Surat | 29·781 | Calm | C | 84·5 | 78·1 | 87 | ... | 40·52 | +6·05 |
| Malegaon | 29·784 | WNW | 8 | 87·9 | 68·7 | 84 | 0·01 | 22·39 | +10·05 |
| Bombay | 29·812 | W | 10 | 85·6 | 77·0 | 89 | 0·07 | 84·18 | +28·86 |
| Poona | 29·825 | W | 12 | 81·6 | 70·4 | 91 | 0·04 | 25·69 | +11·54 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·802 | WNW | 10 | 85·4 | 67·4 | 77 | ... | 14·86 | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·801 | WSW | 4 | 87·3 | 68·7 | 80 | .. | 26·49 | .. |
| Sholapur | 29·821 | W | 8 | 89·8 | 67·6 | 81 | ... | 9·90 | −4·29 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·827 | WSW | 6 | 84·4 | 75·9 | 95 | 0·10 | 64·06 | −21·79 |
| Belgaum | 29·834 | WSW | 14 | 74·2 | 66·8 | 90 | 0·03 | 55·70 | +25·55 |
| Goa | 29·855 | NW | 10 | 84·1 | 75·4 | 95 | 0·47 | 65·25 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·855 | W | 4 | 84·2 | 75·5 | 92 | 0·44 | 93·36 | −1·73 |
| Mangalore | 29·890 | W | 3 | 84·3 | 74·4 | 95 | 0·24 | 108·63 | +21·15 |
| Calicut | 29·893 | NW | 9 | 80·2 | 74·0 | 92 | 1·16 | 88·41 | +12·84 |
| Cochin | 29·900 | NE | M | 84·7 | 73·2 | 91 | 0·57 | 74·20 | +13·56 |
| Bangalore | 29·884 | W | 10 | 82·8 | 66·3 | 90 | 0·30 | 6·81 | −5·71 |
| Secunderabad | 29·751 | NW | 8 | 87·1 | 71·4 | 77 | 0·10 | 16·81 | −1·76 |
| Masuliptam | 29·714 | NW | 10 | 95·1 | 81·1 | 78 | .. | 16·12 | −0·89 |
| Bellary | 29·815 | W | 7 | 94·7 | 73·7 | 64 | ... | 2·08 | −3·78 |
| Cuddapah | 29·815 | SW | M | 97·1 | 76·3 | 74 | .. | 10·75 | −2·36 |
| Madras | 29·784 | W | 7 | 96·5 | 76·0 | 77 | 0·62 | 8·48 | −0·92 |
| Coimbatore | 29·851 | W | 6 | 86·4 | 70·8 | 90 | ... | 7·95 | +4·48 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·813 | WSW | 6 | 100·1 | 78·8 | 60 | ... | 0·79 | −5·46 |
| Negapatam | 29·822 | W | 9 | 99·1 | 78·9 | 78 | .. | 3·17 | −3·95 |
| Colombo | 29·898 | WSW | 13 | 86·0 | 79·0 | 81 | .. | 13·14 | −2·90 |
| Aden | 29·781 | W | 7 | ? | 78·8 | 65 | ... | 0·61 | −0·19 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (87·26); G T H=0·05 (84·54); St G H=0·06 (88·83); C P=0·07 (84·18).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Khandwa, and 14 at Akola and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Agra, Jeypore and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Berar, where they are clear or only slightly cloudy. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Raipur (1·32") and Calicut (1·16"), and light to moderate showers at Sirsa Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubulpore, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is rather weak, and rain in light or moderate showers is only likely there at present. The barometer stands above its normal height over the whole country and the weather conditions being rather unfavourable for rain, only local light or moderate scattered showers are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·793 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 80·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 76·7 |
| Dew Point | | 75·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 0·835 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | | 9·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | degrees | 85·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 76·5 |
| General Directions of wind* | | WSW, W |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 267 |
| Fall of Rain | | 0·01 |
| Total fall during month | | 19·65 |
| " " year | | 84·37 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Aug. | | 0·07 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Sunday.—The depression over Behar has not moved, but has filled up somewhat, and is now a very slight depression. The changes of pressure in other parts of India are very small, and the general conditions are similar to those reported yesterday. Winds are also practically unaltered, ordinary monsoon winds prevailing in most districts; but feeble cyclonic winds are reported in the neighbourhood of the depression, light westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain, and variable winds in North-West India. The monsoon is light both over the Bay and on the West Coast, and the mail Steamer reports feeble monsoon in the Arabian Sea. The mean temperature is in moderate excess in Madras, and in slight excess in Sind and Rajputana, and about normal in other provinces. The rainfall is light and scattered in South and South-East Bengal, over Upper India, Gujarat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. Elsewhere fairly general showers have fallen, but the amounts are generally small still. Rangoon reports four, and Tavoy Burdwan, Berhampur, Silchar, Patna, and Gorakhpur over two inches of rain.

Monday.—The recently noticed depression has continued to fill up slowly, and has again moved slowly north-westward, the centre now lying between Gorakhpur and Allahabad. A fresh, though at present shallow, depression has appeared over the head of the Bay. The barometer reads above the normal average except over Lower Burma and the Bay. Ordinary monsoon winds prevail in most places, but calms and northerly winds are reported on the Orissa and Ganjam coasts. Light cyclonic winds over the North-West Provinces, and variable winds over Nort-West India. The monsoon remains light on both sides of India. The mean temperature is generally excessive except over east of the North-West Provinces. The weather has been showery over a large part of the country, but has been fine in Upper and Central India. Tavoy reports nearly four inches of rain, Gorakhpur six inches, and Bahraich nearly three inches; elsewhere the amounts are small or moderate.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IF the book "Made in Germany" does nothing more than draw public attention to the fact that foreigners are evidently quite as able to manufacture machines and other industrial products as we are, it will do a great deal of good. There has long been an impression abroad in many quarters that we the British are the great practical nation, and that the Germans are philosophical or sentimental dreamers while the French are deficient in practical capacities, unless it be in the finer arts. Writers such as Matthew Arnold, more or less ignorant of science and engineering have contributed largely to foster this erroneous and, as it now appears, fatal notion among English people. Not long ago we saw it laid down in a new edition of a well-known book of "Commentations" for English boys and girls, that in all things practical the English are superior to the French, &c. Now, when false ideas are instilled into young heads they are likely to remain there throughout life and foster a careless over-confidence, if not an offensive pride, which may have deplorable consequences.

How false such notions are must be apparent to anyone who has visited a French industrial exhibition with an open unbiassed mind and some skill in mechanics. We have heard an English practical engineer say that he never saw cleaner ironwork in his life than he saw at the last French International Exhibition, and his opinion is by no means singular. The French are great as engineers and mathematicians; the modern art of war was largely developed by them, as many of our military terms will show; they originated what we mistakenly call "Gothic" architecture. In physical science they are at least equal to the English and German, and they have a reputation for the construction of the finer scientific apparatus, such as telescopes, which is unsurpassed, if not matchless. It was true for a time, no doubt, that England had the start in industrial matters; but the early days of steam engines, railways, and telegraphs are past, and other nations are now successfully competing with, and sometimes excelling, her.

It is high time that Englishmen in general recognised this important fact; high time that they rid their minds of the mistaken notion that they have any monopoly of the best practical skill among the nations of Europe; circumstances were in their favour at one time, and lent colour to the notion, but that time is gone by. As a rule, it is not so much inherent capacity that the mixture of divers races, which we call a nation, lacks as opportunity. Other nations, and in particular, Germany, are now able to give up philosophy, and apply their talents to industrial production. It is much the same with the French, whom Lord Beaconsfield at least was wise enough to regard as a "great practical nation."

M. Leon Vaillant has made numerous observations on a family of silures, a fish inhabiting the sweet waters of tropical Africa, especially those of the great lakes. They have a double set of breathing apparatus, gills for the water and lungs for the air, and during the dry season live in holes, which they leave at night to seek their food on the land.

Tidal waves, probably due to the recent earthquakes near Japan, were felt on the North Pacific Coast on June 15th. At the mouth of Rogue River the waves were three to six feet high, and forced back the flood of the river. Hawaii was also visited by tidal waves on the same day, the water rising 35 feet above the general level of the sea at some points.

According to Herr Haltermann in the "Annalen der Hydrographie," St. Elmo's fire occurs pretty frequently at sea. In a square of 10 degrees each side lying between the equator and 10 degrees north latitude, and 20 to 30 degrees west longitude, it was observed thrice per 1,000 days recently. In the two similar squares between 50 to 60 degrees south latitude and 60 to 80 degrees west longitude, it was noticed six time per 1,000 days.

Mr. C. E. Clark, an American mining engineer, has described his experiences in the goldfields of British Guiana to the New York "Engineering and Mining Journal." According to him much of the territory claimed by Venezuela is unoccupied by Venezuelans at all, and was opened up by young colonists from Guiana in search of rare woods, medicinal herbs, &c. When placer gold was found the population increased rapidly, but although the gold fields are rich, they will not be properly developed until the boundary dispute is settled. The gold occurs in gravel from 4 to 30 feet under the surface, and the climate, though good in the north-west, is feverish in the south.

At the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, the lectures on natural history and the attendant laboratory work there, together with special instructions to travelling naturalists, are particularly useful in educating teachers, explorers, and members of the general public who are unable to follow the courses at the universities, which are more detailed. They include lectures on biology, palæontology, and comparative anatomy, and are very good of their kind.

Mr. R. I. Pocock, in reference to the stridulating organ of the Indian and African scorpions, expresses the opinion that these animals, as well as the large poisonous spiders and the rattlesnake, have sounding apparatus given them in order to warn intruders to beware of hostile interference. Moreover such dangerous creatures are frequently of bright and staring colours, as though nature had purposely labelled them "poison."

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences a work on steam turbines by M. Sosnowsky, was presented by M. Levy. This turbine is a means of getting the movement of a wheel directly from steam power, as in a mill wheel or water turbine driven by water. The first machine of the kind is traceable as usual to the ancient Greeks, to Hieron of Alexandria, who flourished more than a century before Christ. The author traces the development of the steam turbine, and brings it up to the fine machine of Laval, who obtains a prodigious speed of revolution with steam at a pressure of five atmospheres, by employing a thin flexible axle instead of a very thick one, as might have been supposed at first sight.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the proposed new East River Bridge to join New York and Brooklyn, Mr. Salem H. Wales called attention to the fact that in America the artistic element had been left out of most of the bridges, and proposed that an architect should be employed to work in conjunction with the engineer, in order to combine beauty with utility in the structure. The suggestion will please Mr. Ruskin, and no doubt the aim is a good one, but it is not easy to see how the two experts will be able to collaborate. It would be better if the designer were at once an engineer and architect.

Sir George Baden-Powell, who kindly offered to take a portion of the British Government Eclipse party to Moller Bay, Novaya Zemlya, left Vardo on the last day of July. The requisite astronomical instruments were obtained through Professor Norman Lockyer, and the magnetic instruments through the Admiralty. The observers he has taken with him are Mr. Stone (the "Radcliffe Observer" from Oxford), Mr. Shackleton, of the South Kensington School of Science, and Lieutenant Vernon Webb, R. N. The "Otaria" was to rendezvous with H.M.S. "Volage" at Hammerfest, and take over one or two other astronomers from the party at the Varanger Fjord in Norway. In Novaya Zamlya there will be a higher altitude of the sun during the eclipse than in Norway.

In December 1891 the astronomers beheld the most wonderful sight that has ever greeted mortal eyes. They were watching the queer antics of a star of the ninth magnitude, when all at once it flamed up like a smouldering brush pile to which new fuel had just been added. Within forty-eight hours its brilliancy increased sixteenfold, and then the star slowly disappeared from view. The astronomers believe that what they saw was a sun "burning up." The final flash which they saw probably left the doomed orb twenty or even fifty years ago. It is a well-known fact that there are stars removed from us by distances so great that they might have been wiped out of existence a hundred years ago and the light still be coming to us through space.

A full description of the cell invented by Dr. W. W. Jacques, for the production of electricity by the consumption of carbon, is given in the July number of the "Engineering Magazine" by Mr. G. H. Stockbridge. The apparatus consists of a pot of pure iron surrounded by a suitable furnace and containing caustic soda, in which hangs a rod or cylinder of carbon. The carbon must be in such a state that will serve as a good conductor of electricity. Gas, carbon, and charcoal are available without special treatment; but anthracite coal has to be baked to give it the requisite conductivity, and bituminous coal needs, for the same purpose, to have some of its hydrocarbons driven off. Commercial caustic soda can be used without expelling the usual impurities. Air is forced through the caustic soda by means of an air-pump. To set the cell in operation the furnace and its enclosed generator containing the caustic soda is brought to a temperature of 400 deg. to 500 deg. C., and the air-pump is put in action. The caustic soda takes up oxygen from the air, and releases it at the carbon. The carbon is attacked by the oxygen, and suffers a gradual consumption as long as the operation continues, an electric current being produced as a result of the action, the poles being the iron pot and the carbon rod. Some electricians say the current is only a thermo-electric one. The cell is said to have an efficiency of eighty-five or ninety per cent. This efficiency does not, however, take into account the expenditure of heat for maintaining the cell at a suitable temperature, or of the power used in running the air-pump which supplies it with oxygen. Dr. Jacques' cell is an interesting addition to the list of others devised to obtain electricity as a direct result of the consumption of carbon; but whether it will become of practical value cannot yet be decided.

## NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.
For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.
Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for
BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

•ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

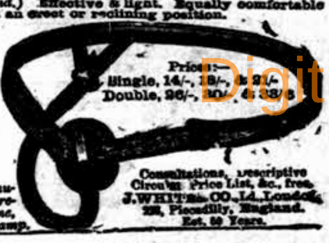
MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
2, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
TRADE MARK.

FITS LIKE
A GLOVE
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, 23/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, 43/-
Consultations, descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London.
28, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 60 Years.
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade WW Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

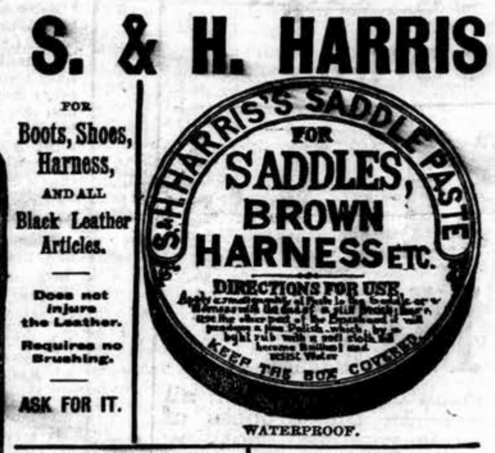
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers' in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
S.H.H.
WATERPROOF
BLACKING
FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.


WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure." Standard.
Sold by all Stationers.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY
"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard.
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST
MELLIN'S
FOOD
is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., 'Carlton' Whisky Merchants, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL
EMBROCATION
1/- 2/-
2/6 3/6
PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt
ELLIMANS in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL
EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUCH. ENGLAND.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
BIRMINGHAM

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
Wellpark Brewery
Glasgow
TRADE MARK
T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND
PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
*Calcutta & Bombay*-Turner, Morrison & Co.
*Madras* - - Spencer & Co.
*Rangoon* - - Binning & Co.
*Karachi*: ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

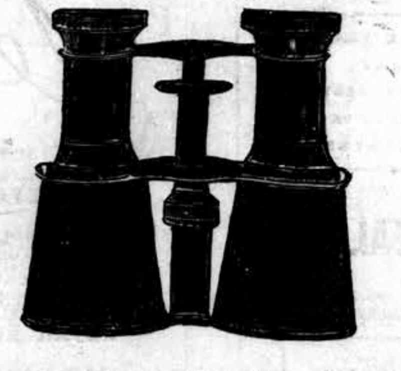
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors
can obtain same
through all
British Merchants

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY SELECT AND FINE STOCK OF BINOCULARS.

"THE MILITARY BINOCULAR."

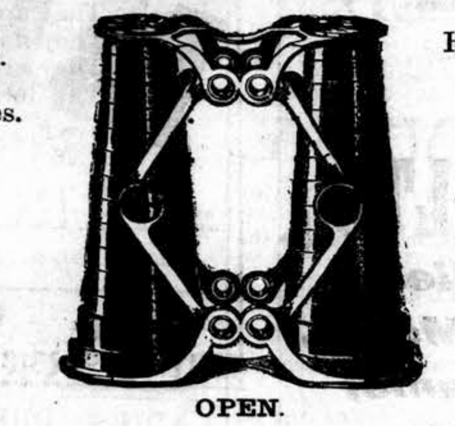


Aluminium, Light, Durable Quick Draw and Excellent Definition.

Fine Penetrating Power. Polished Aluminium or Japanned Mountings. Morocco Covered Tubes.

Price, with solid Leather Sling Case, Rs. 80.
A large assortment of BINOCULARS always in Stock, Prices ranging from Rs. 16.

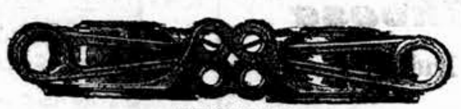
"AITCHISON'S" PATENT POCKET BINOCULARS.



OPEN.

Superior Quality. Achromatic Lenses. Frame made entirely of Aluminium Weight 6 ozs.

High Power Splendid Definition. Closes up to a thickness of one inch. Powerful Lenses. Suitable for Field, Opera or Marine.



CLOSED.

Price in Solid Leather Purse Bag Rs. 60.

A long-felt want supplied.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
Prepared
TRADE MARK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co.
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's
Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

PEARS
INVENTOR

*Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.*
Lillie Langtry

*Matchless for the hands and complexion.*
Adelina Patti

**Perfect health** for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears'
Soap

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

"G.B."
FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
*Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,*
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.
KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS
SANITAS
FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES
Fragrant,
Non-Poisonous
*Does not Stain or Corrode.*

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
*Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.*

*Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to*
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists,
CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES
are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GR GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Pres nade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Co hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Str London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., P lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACK SPINK & Co.